THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Egyptian Gazette

LONDON OFFICE: Salisbury Hotel, FLEET STREET, E.C.

No. 7,334] ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1905. [EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

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This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez. Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

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Berths can be definitely engaged, as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

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The express steamer usually reaches Brindisi on Wednesday afternoon, the special train starting at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 4.56 p.m. on Friday.

The combined Sea and special train fare is £22.9.11 Port Said to London via Brindisi or via Marseilles.

The Sea fares are :— Brindisi £ 9 First only.
Marseilles £13 „ £ 9 Second.
London £19 „ £12 „

In addition to the above regular weekly service there are sailings about twice a fortnight of 5,000 to 7,000 tons steamers to London, calling at Malta or Marseilles.

TO THE EAST.

The Mail Steamers leave Suez for Aden and Bombay every Wednesday, and for Australia and China every alternate Wednesday. A steamer leaves for Calcutta, fortnightly, and another for Japan. Passengers can embark at Port Said.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents,

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd. — CAIRO.
George Boyle, Esq. — PORT-SAID.
Messrs. Hasslden & Co. — ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendant P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt — SUEZ. 31-12905

ORIENT-PACIFIC LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. Oruba will leave Suez about November 3 | R.M.S. Orotava will leave Suez about November 17
HOMEWARD to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.
R.M.S. Oroya will leave Port Said about November 8 | R.M.S. Ortona will leave Port Said about November 20

FARES. Port Said to Naples ..... 1st Class, £ 9. 0. 2nd Class, £ 7. 0. 3rd Class, £ 4.
„ „ Marseilles ..... „ 13. 0. „ 8. 0. „ 5.
„ „ Gibraltar ..... „ 15. 0. „ 9. 0. „ 5.
„ „ Plymouth or Tilbury ..... „ 19. 0. „ 12. 0. „ 9.

Egyptian Government Officials allowed a rebate of 15 % off the above fares.

Return tickets no longer issued, but passengers paying full fare in one direction allowed statement of 1/3 fare back if return voyage be made within 4 months of arrival, or statement of 30 p/c if return voyage be made within 6 months of arrival.

Agents, Cairo :—THOS. COOK & SON. Alexandria :—R. J. MOSS & Co.— For all particulars apply
Wm. STAPLEDON, & Sons, Port Said and Port Tewfik (Suez). 31-12-906

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OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Suez.
S.S. Worcestershire 7,100 tons, leaves about November 9
S.S. Warwickshire 7,200 tons, leaves about November 23.
HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON. Departures from Port Said.
S.S. Yorkshire 4,900 tons, leaving about November 13
S.S. Cheshire 4,775 tons weeks from November 26.
FARES from Port Said to Marseilles £14.15.0. London £17.15.0. Colombo £32.10.0. Rangoon £37.10.0.
Agents Cairo : THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port Said : Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS. 31-12-905

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Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MESSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus). RED SEA LINE.

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N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free. Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at Thos. Cook & Son or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-904

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Andria	„ 5,000	*Pelagosa	„ 3,500	*Vienna	„ 5,000	Rhyl	„ 3,000
*Shophyrus	„ 5,000	*Moorfield	„ 3,500	*Vilia	„ 5,000	Ramazan	„ 3,000

*Steamers class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.—Vessels leave Alexandria for Liverpool, 1st, 4th Steam, and Saturday. 2nd, 6th, 21st November.—To Malta, 1st, 4th Steam, and Saturday. 2nd, 6th, 21st November.—To Naples, 1st, 4th Steam, and Saturday. 2nd, 6th, 21st November.—To Marseilles, 1st, 4th Steam, and Saturday. 2nd, 6th, 21st November.—To Genoa, 1st, 4th Steam, and Saturday. 2nd, 6th, 21st November.—To Barcelona, 1st, 4th Steam, and Saturday. 2nd, 6th, 21st November.—To Gibraltar

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31-3-906

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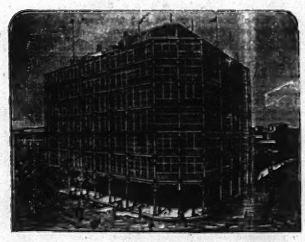

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Messrs. TAMORED BONNICI & Co., "
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Where customers will find the genuine MARTELL, which cannot be sold below the minimum price given below for each quality:—

* 25/-	per case or P.T. 170.5	VO	42/- p. case or P.T. 285.5
** 30/-	" " " 197.5	VSO	52/- " " " 352.5
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Dividends Collected.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of wind	N.
Force " "	Calm
State of Sea	Smooth
During 24 hours { Max. Temp. in the shade	24.0
During 24 hours { Min. do.	14.2
Reading { Humidity	77.0
9 a.m. { Rainfall	—

REMARKS.

The day again opens fine and clear with a calm breeze. Barometer keeps steady.

October has been a wet month, comparatively speaking. The rainfall amounted to 26 m.m.—1.10 in., as against 3 m.m.—0.11 in., in the same month last year.

OTHER STATIONS.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port-Said	24	13	Marsa	30	20
Suez	25	16	Barber	27	23
Helouan	33	16	Ismailia	23	16
Ghizeh	25	14	Khartoum	36	24
Assiout	27	15	Wad Medani	36	21
Luxor	33	19	Dongola	33	19
Wady Halfa	22	13			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	Sea.
Trieste	763.9	Calm	11	Calm
Malta	767.9	Strong	23	Rather rough
Brindisi	763.0	Very light	16	Very slight
Athens	766.8	Very light	17	Very slight
Jerusalem	760.7	Very light	23	Very slight

PHASES OF THE MOON

THE SUN.

		Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
Oct. 6	First Quarter 3.14 p.m.	6.20	5.36
" 13	Full Moon 1. 2 a.m.	6.34	5.20
" 21	Last Quarter 3.31 p.m.	6. 1	5.19
" 28	New Moon 8.52 a.m.	6. 6	5.13

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 93½ per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 278 (£9.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 136½ (£1.8s.), three months P.T. 95 (0.19s.)

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SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS are due in advance. P. O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, Rowland Snelling, Alexandria.

London Office: 36, New Broad-street, E.C.

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THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS Co., LIMITED (SALES OFFICE: 27, CANNON STREET, E.C.

The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established 1880.

Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.

Price: One Piastre Tariff.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

THE CONDITION OF CYPRUS.

We should like to call the attention of our readers to the remarks of our London contemporary the "Morning Post" with reference to the announcement made a day or two ago that the railway from the port of Famagusta to the town of Nicosia had been formally opened. This railway, as originally planned, was to have been continued from Nicosia to Morphou on the north coast, the avowed object being to open up the great plain of Messoria, the richest agricultural district in the Island. We trust that it is not the fact that the construction of the further section of the line from Nicosia to Morphou is not to be continued at once, for this would mean that a scheme which promised to some extent to redeem the Colonial Office from the reproach of half measures has been abandoned, or at least postponed, at the very moment when hopes were entertained that the development of the Island was about to be seriously taken in hand. Those hopes had already received a rude shock from the publication of the White-book containing Professor Wyndham Dunstan's belated report on the agricultural resources of the Island with special reference to cotton cultivation, and the subsequent correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Cotton Growing Association, at whose instigation Professor Dunstan visited Cyprus. If one of the smallest, Cyprus is certainly not one of the least interesting Dependencies of the British Crown, and it is to be regretted that it has not received a somewhat larger share of attention both from the British tourist and from the British capitalist. Its historical associations, its wealth of antiquarian remains, and the splendid climate the Island enjoys for several months of the year should prove greater attractions to the travelling public than they have yet done, while the great natural resources of the Island, now that it is part of the British Empire, would seem to offer ample scope for capital and enterprise. The indifference, to use no harsher expression, of the British Government is alleged as the reason why British capital has hitherto avoided Cyprus as a field of investment. How far this charge of indifference is well founded we do not care to determine off-hand. But a strong case for inquiry certainly appears to be made out, for, putting details entirely on one side, the broad fact remains that an Island which once supported a population of more than a million has to-day, after more than a quarter of a century of British administration, only some two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. From Professor Dunstan's report it is clear that in his opinion a very large area, which is at present uncultivated is capable of profitable cultivation, while the introduction of more modern methods of agriculture would very largely increase the yield of the area already bearing crops. His report—a most valuable and instructive document—contains certain suggestions for developing the resources of the Island. Those suggestions have received the support of the British Cotton Growing Association, which has even offered to lend its assistance to the Government in carrying out what is undoubtedly Government work. But the upshot of the whole business is that Mr. Lyttelton does not at present see his way to adopt the suggestions made. We see no reason to suppose that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is less anxious than the executive of the British Cotton Growing Association to develop the resources of the Island. But Mr. Lyttelton has many other subjects demanding his attention, he sees difficulties in the way of raising the funds which would have to be provided, and probably shrinks from raising questions on which he might find himself at variance with the elective majority in the Legislative Council. It is here, we suspect, that the crux of the difficulty is to be found. The problem is partly financial, partly political. In addition to paying the cost of the administration the Cypriot taxpayers contribute roughly two-thirds of the ninety odd thousand pounds which is paid as tribute, nominally to the Turkish Government, but really to the holders of certain Turkish bonds, this interest on which is guaranteed by the British and French Governments. The unwillingness of the elective members of the Legislative Council to sanction further expenditure on productive public works is rendered at least intelligible by the failure of the irrigation works, constructed by the Government at a cost of £60,000. Some explanation of the circumstances in which this large sum has been practically wasted would seem to be very desirable. Indeed, there seems to be much in the condition of affairs in the Island which would repay careful inquiry and investigation, and it is unfortunate that those who take an interest in Cypriot affairs have never been able to combine their efforts for the purpose, in the first place, of ascertaining what the facts are, and in the second place of bringing those facts to the notice of the British public.

RUSSIA JUBILANT.

THE PEOPLE'S VICTORY.

EFFECT OF MANIFESTO.

THE TSAR CHEERED.

LODZ, October 31.

A company of troops has been arrested for firing in the air. A similar incident has taken place at Warsaw. (*Reuter*)

ODESSA, October 31.

There were 300 killed and wounded in the disturbances of Sunday. (*Reuter*)

ST. PETERSBURG, October 31.

The Tsar's manifesto declares that the prevalent troubles have filled his heart with great sorrow. These troubles may become a menace to the integrity of the Empire, and it is therefore his duty to efface himself, and to hasten their cessation. For this reason he recognises that the co-ordination of the powers of government is indispensable. Finally he directs the government to fulfil his will as follows :

(*a*) To grant real inviolability of person and freedom of conscience, speech, union, and association.

(*b*) Without deferring the elections for the National Assembly, to enable, as far as is possible on account of the shortness of the time, the classes at present deprived of electoral rights to participate in the elections, leaving the ultimate settlement of the franchise to the new legislative regime.

(*c*) To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall come into force without the approval of the National Assembly, which is also to exercise real supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities.

A general strike begins in Finland to-day, which will include the railways which have hitherto been unaffected. (*Reuter*)

ST. PETERSBURG, October 31.

The manifesto of the Tsar has been placarded throughout the City, and telegraphed to wherever the lines are working. It is believed here that the effect will be instantaneous. It created great popular rejoicing yesterday evening. The crowds in the streets cheered for liberty and the Tsar, singing the National Anthem instead of the "Marseillaise," as lately.

The people surrounded the bewildered Cossacks, patting the horses and telling the men to go home as they were no more needed, since they had received their liberties.

The strike is at an end on the Moscow and St. Petersburg, Moscow-Kazan, and Moscow-Archangel railways.

The jubilation caused by the first announcement that the Tsar had granted a constitution was succeeded to-day by a demonstration in honor of the victory of the proletariat. A huge procession waving red flags and singing revolutionary songs paraded Nevsky Prospect. Hymns for the dead were sung at various points in memory of the victims of the 22nd January.

The processionists halted at the University, where workers and students joined in making speeches declaring that the manifesto showed the powerlessness of the autocracy.

The victory of the people has been enthusiastically celebrated in the provincial centres by processions and thanksgiving services.

The Governor of Odessa appeared amidst the crowd in front of the palace, and congratulated them on their victory. The crowd demanded the release of political prisoners and the removal of the Cossacks. The Governor promised to comply. (*Reuter*)

ST. PETERSBURG, October 31.

The Imperial manifesto has produced various effects. Whilst many people congratulate and thank the Tsar, numerous crowds in the cities have held demonstrations demanding greater concessions.

A monster demonstration of this description took place at St. Petersburg, and tumultuous and even sanguinary demonstrations have taken place at Odessa, Petrokoff, Lodz, Warsaw, and Sosnovice. (*Havas*)

KAISER AND TSAR.

BERLIN, October 31.

In view of the interruption of the mail service between here and St. Petersburg, the Emperor has placed two torpedo divisions at the Tsar's disposal to convey official correspondence and despatches between Peterhoff and Memel. The Tsar has gratefully accepted the offer. (*Reuter*)

FRENCH AMNESTY.

PARIS, October 31.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the amnesty, which was postponed in the last sitting of July. (*Reuter*)

RACING.

LONDON, October 31.

Cambridgeshire Stakes. Betting, 6 to 1 against Velocity ; 13 to 2 Glenamoy ; 9 to 1 Andover ; 100 to 8 Donnetta ; 100 to 7 Thunderbolt ; 100 to 6 Nirvanah. (*Reuter*)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE BRINDISI MAIL will arrive at Alexandria at 3 p.m. and will be distributed at the G.P.O. at 5 p.m.

NEW KUTTABS.—Thirty-five new kuttabs are to be built by public subscription in the markaz of Badari, Assiout province.

SUEZ CANAL.—294 vessels passed through the Canal from the 6th to the 29th ult., the dues from which amounted to frs. 8,325,517.68.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN LAND ALLOTMENT CO.—Details of the subscription for the Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Company will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.—A house at Ard Khalaf, Boulac, collapsed on Monday evening. The owner of the house and six other persons were buried in the ruins. The former and his son were killed.

MANSOURAH AND TANTAH CHURCH SERVICES.—By general desire the morning services (English Church) during November will be held at 11 o'clock, instead of 9.30 a.m., as announced in a previous number.

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. — Brig.-General Bullock, C.B., came down to Alexandria from Cairo this morning, and held an inspection of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Mustapha Pasha. He returns to the Capital this afternoon.

EXECUTION. — The execution of Rohaiem Youssef will take place at 9 a.m. to-morrow within the precincts of Hadra prison. The condemned man was sentenced to death for the murder of Abdulla Bey Fehmi on the 29th June last.

THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.—Acting under the advice of the Director-General of the Sanitary Department, the Ministry of the Interior have authorised Doctors Antoine Agheretos and John Michael Ormanian to practise their profession in Egypt.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.—The proprietor of "Al Moayad", whose marriage last year excited so much public interest, has had a new contract with Miss Safiah Saddat registered by Sheikh Radi at the Cairo Mehkemeh, and the young wife took up her abode with Sheikh Aly Youssef last week.

MOUDIRS' SALARIES.—The official salaries of the newly-appointed moudirs have been fixed as follows :—Ibrahim Bey Nahit, Moudir of Ghirgeh, L.E. 900 ; Mustapha Bey Maher, Moudir of Galioubieh, 840 ; Hassan Bey Hassib, Moudir of Assouan, 720 ; Khalif Bey Riad, Sub-Governor of the Suez Canal, 420.

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSES. — A circular informs us that Mr. E. Pegna has been appointed sub-manager of the Alexandria Bonded Warehouse Company, in place of Mr. E. Rosenberg, who has retired to take up some other business. Mr. Jacques S. Mizrahi has been authorised to sign for the manager and the sub-manager.

MURDEROUS THIEVES. — Some burglars who were engaged in breaking into a house in the village of Atamineh, near Fayoum, were noticed by some natives who endeavoured to check them. Both parties exchanged shots, one man being killed and two ghaffirs slightly wounded. The Moudirieh authorities have held a careful enquiry into the circumstance of the incident.

KING'S BIRTHDAY REVIEW.—The troops of the Army of Occupation now in Cairo, consisting of Military Mounted Police, Mounted Infantry, 2nd Company Royal Engineers, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Brigade, will parade at Abbassieh in the Polygon at 10 a.m. on the 3rd inst. to rehearse for the review on the 9th inst. in Abdeen Square.

ALEXANDRIA STATION.—We are delighted to see that the Railway Administration has at last separated the third-class booking office from the first and second, at Alexandria station. Previously persons in want of tickets had to push, swear, and jostle amid a crowd of workmen, fellaheen, and others, whose idea of obtaining tickets was to shout at the fullest pitch of their lungs and push with all the force of their shoulders.

MURDER.—A watchman, of Ezbet el Shimi, near Balashoon, Mina el Kamh Markaz, was wandering around the farm on the 28th inst. when a bullet pierced his head and killed him on the spot. The shot was reported to have been fired from a spot near the ezbeh cottages. Next morning an inquest was held by the markaz authorities, and two ghaffirs of the same ezbeh were arrested, as each was suspected of having been the murderer.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—The Italian comedy company closed its stay at this theatre last night with *Il Controllore dei Vagoni-Letti*. To-morrow, the French comedy company which has been successfully performing in Cairo, will make its debut here with the amusing vaudeville *Le Fils Surnaturel*. The management inform us that, with a view to satisfying the demands of the public, they have lowered the price of admission to P.T. 5. In future, prices will be as follows : First reserved seats, P.T. 15 ; second reserved seats, P.T. 10 ; entrance P.T. 5. Boxes will be P.T. 80, not inclusive of entrance.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—Owing to the fact that former notices referring to clear direction of correspondence have been largely disregarded by the public, and that the general delivery has had to be delayed in consequence, it has been decided that from 1st February, 1906, correspondence for house-to-house delivery addressed only "Cairo" or "Alexandria" will be retarded and only sorted after the first delivery of each mail has left the post offices in those towns. After that date it will be no longer necessary to make special requests for house-to-house delivery, as correspondence bearing the full address will be duly delivered.

THE PRO CALABRIA BENEFIT CONCERT. —In the account of the concert which was held last Thursday at the Khedivial Opera House under the auspices of the Cairo Musical and Dramatic Society, for the benefit of the victims of the Calabrian earthquakes, the writer of the article inadvertently omitted to mention Sig. Valentino, who contributed in no slight measure towards the success of the concert by accompanying those who sang. Signor Valentino, besides being an excellent pianoforte soloist, has the invaluable gift of being able to accompany well. He adapts himself to the mood of the singer, to whom he affords great aid, and the accompaniment under his hands is always in sympathy with the air of the song Signor Valentino is well-known in Cairo and we hope to hear him many times during this season.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Viceroy of India and Lady Minto will sail from Marseilles by the P. and O. steamship Victoria on November 3, and are due to arrive at Bombay on November 17. Lord and Lady Curzon will, according to present arrangements, arrive at Marseilles on December 2. They have abandoned their intention of visiting Lord Cromer in Egypt on their way home.

The Marquis de San Giuliano, ex-Minister of Agriculture at Rome, has arrived at Cairo from Asmari. Yesterday the Marquis, with Count Arrivabene Gonzaga, acting Italian Agent, visited Lord Cromer, Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, and other notables.

Adly Pasha Yeghen, Governor of Cairo, will return from leave about the end of next week.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Fawkes, Vice-Admiral Montt, Sir H. Hill, Patterson Bey, Lieutenant A. E. Evans, Dr. Cutter, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. and Mrs. Bird are staying at Shepheard's Hotel.

Dr. Zuckerkandl, the eminent Vienna surgeon, and Mme Zuckerkandl are paying a short visit to Cairo.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Mitchell Innes are among the passengers who are due to arrive at Port Said this week by the P & O. steamer Syria.

The Rev. Norman-Lee, S.C.F., Alexandria returned from leave yesterday. We are glad to hear that Mrs. Norman-Lee hopes to return to Alexandria about December next.

M. and Mme Réné Veillard and M. and Mme Maes, who have been staying at Shepheard's Hotel, left for Assouan yesterday on board their private dahabeah.

Sir Eldon Gorst is among the contributors to "The Empire and the Century," edited by Mr. C. S. Goldman, which Mr. John Murray hopes to issue in a few days.

It is stated that Mustapha Pasha Kamel, the proprietor of "Al Lewa," is endeavouring to find some German capitalists in Berlin, in order to form an agricultural company in Egypt under his management.

Mr. J. A. Afriat has arrived at the New Khedivial Hotel, Alexandria.

Dr. and Mr Kalomiris have returned to Alexandria from Athens by the Russian steamer.

KHEDIVE AND THASOS.

EXPLOITATION OF THE ISLAND.

Our Constantinople Correspondent writes :

During the Khedive's recent visit to Constantinople his Highness had a conference with the Sultan on the subject of the Island of Thasos, which has unjustly been seized by the Sublime Porte. The Sultan has recently instituted a Kaimakamat on the Island, which has since become the fourth Sandja'k of the vilayet of Salonica. To-day there is a mutassarifat, a tribunal, and an organised gendamerie on the Island. The Khedive has a chateau there and possesses various estates and farms on the Island, as well as large plantations. The forests are being exploited by a German-Jewish company. This German company want to exploit all the mines on the Island, and their application is under consideration.

The report that the Germans have been allowed to have a coal depot on the Island and to use it as a naval station is inexact. The Germans have not got so far, but the Sultan is getting more under the thumb of Germany every day, and the influence of the Germans is increasing in Constantinople enormously owing to the eclipse of Russia's prestige. The Sultan will soon be a mere tool in the hands of the Kaiser, whose clever policy in Turkey has done so much for the development of German trade and influence.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive is considering a scheme for parcelling out his fetiche at Koubbeh with a view to disposing of it for building purposes.

His Highness spent yesterday at Koubbeh.

THE MAHROUSSA.

The Khedivial yacht Mahroussa is now in the Govan dry-dock, where Messrs. Inglis are altering the stern for the turbine propellers. The turbine machinery and boilers are on board, the funnel is set up, and the mainmast in position. Workmen are busy laying the shade deck and erecting the other deck structures.

When our representative paid a visit to the vessel recently in Messrs. Inglis's yard, he found from 500 to 600 men busily employed on the yacht, with Mustapha Pasha Ibady and Mr. Taylor, the chief engineer, engaged in superintending the details of the work. The vessel, although not by any means nearly finished, had been completely changed, and was quite unrecognisable. There was, of course, no trace of the old paddles, and the old wooden bow had been replaced by a steel one. The new machinery takes up half the room previously occupied, and the space thus economised is being utilised for the erection of rooms for the Khedive's suite. New deck houses are being erected, including a spacious dining saloon, captain's room, and smoking room, while on the new boat deck there will be a room for his Highness and the chart room. It is expected that the Mahroussa will not leave the shipbuilders' hands until the month of April or May next, as a good deal remains to be done in the way of fittings, etc. When put to sea again she will be capable of a speed of 17 knots.

RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

The budgetary estimates of the Egyptian Railway Administration for the coming year will on the whole resemble the estimates for this year. The estimates allow for the increase of the salary of the chief controller of the Accounts Department from L.E. 40 to L.E. 60 per month, and that of the inspector of the same service from L.E. 40 to L.E. 50 per month.

CAIRO ZOO.

Among the latest arrivals at the Zoological Gardens, Cairo, is an anaconda eighteen feet long, also some West African pythons, a warthog, a cassowary, and some monkeys.

THE ALEXANDRIAN RAT.

The current number of the "Spectator" concludes an interesting article on the criminal rat with the following remarks on the Alexandrian variety :—

It is one of the curiosities of animal temperament that while the brown rat is so universally detested, the closely related Alexandrian rat—the white or piebald varieties are well known in this country—is almost a favourite. It is a very quiet, docile little animal, almost affectionate in its relations with man, and constantly kept as a pet by children. It is clean and very gentle, never by any chance offering to bite, and is as intent on storing up food as if it had never forgotten the experience of its ancestors in the "lean years" when Joseph ruled under Pharaoh. It is the humblest of all domestic pets, but often quite interesting in its ways, the only drawback to its company being the close resemblance in appearance to the criminal brown rat.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman S.S. City of Cambridge, which left here on the 20th ult., arrived at Liverpool this morning, after a passage of 12 days.

EGYPT IN PARLIAMENT.

NATIVE PRESS OPINION.

"Al Moayad" recently published an article of which the following is a summary.

"In his speech of last June Lord Cromer stated that Egyptian questions should always be kept distinct from the varying policies of the British political parties. Yet we have seen in the parliamentary reports of last August some comments on Lord Cromer's statement. Mr. H. Weston, M.P., asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the 8th August last, whether the administration of Egypt by Lord Cromer would be taken under the control and responsibility of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, to which Lord Percy replied that the administration of Egypt was entrusted to the Khedive and his Ministers, acting with the guidance and aid of Lord Cromer as the responsible Diplomatic Agent of H. M.'s Government. In reply to another question Lord Percy said that the Egyptian Government must pay attention to Lord Cromer's advice.

"The placing of Egypt under the direct supervision of the British Parliament will have, as far as we see, to be freshly considered. As for ourselves, we should like our Government to be under parliamentary superintendence, provided the latter is efficacious and unchangeable. The officials of the Occupation in that case would become very careful in their acts, and be obliged to give an account of them to their superiors. But it will be necessary for Parliament to obtain reports about Egypt from an Egyptian source, because the British reports will contain nothing against the Occupation, as is the case with Lord Cromer's annual report.

"The Egyptians must understand their real position after 23 years of occupation, and after the occupying Power has come into close partnership with Egypt in possessing the Sudan, where England cares very little for her partner, and also after the Anglo-French Agreement. Let us put aside the useless words "occupation" and "withdrawal" as all efforts in this direction of imagination and fancy will be in vain. Let us look at our present state and do our best to keep something of our station and strive for our possible advantage. We had better deal with the British authorities in our social questions and come with them to a useful understanding. If our requirements in some way could not be answered, we should do our best to bring the unsolved matters before Parliament. Now is the proper time for the communication. A member of Parliament itself opens a door for us to enter, and we must seize the opportunity in seeking a Parliamentary supervision over Egypt. Let us turn the demand into action in good time, while we have such a straightforward representative as Lord Cromer, who possesses the necessary requirements and acts even if it is against himself. We had better do this before some other people put difficulties in our way."

This article having given rise to some misunderstanding, Sheikh Aly Youssef, proprietor of "Al Moayad," has informed "Al Mokattam" that it was not meant that Egypt should have any official relation with the British Parliament. "Al Moayad" only wishes the Egyptians (says "Al Mokattam") to put before some M.P., who is or might be known to them, all the questions which they wish to come directly before Parliament.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The recent inspection of the whole of Egypt north of Beni Souef has proved satisfactory. The staff of cattle plague officers has been reduced by more than half, and the Sanitary Department is only awaiting a reply from the Quarantine Board to dispense with the remainder. It is hoped that by the 15th November cattle plague restrictions will be removed.

THE MARONITE PATRIARCH.

The Maronite Patriarch has had a very cordial reception at Constantinople and has been most graciously treated by the Sultan. When in Paris the Patriarch obtained a renewal of the protection of France.

The Turkish newspapers have been ordered not to mention anything about the French protectorate over the Maronites, nor the Patriarch's visits to Rome or Paris.

EGYPTIAN COTTON IN RUSSIA.

The "Novosti" says that in the series of tariffs on the Russian railways there is a new standard for the carriage of Egyptian cotton, on condition of the same being certified as to origin The new tariff is very low as compared with the former one.

AN ABYSSINIAN IN NEW YORK.

El Hadji Abdullahi, special envoy of King Menelik of Abyssinia, who has arrived in New York with a letter from King Menelik to Mr. Roosevelt, causes a stir wherever he goes because of his picturesque appearance.

He went to the United States ostensibly to arrange a commercial treaty, but, it is said, actually to pave the way for permanent diplomatic relations.

He has tried American cocktails and thinks they are grand. He has expressed amazement at the "skyscrapers." When informed that there was one "skyscraper" thirty-two stories high, he responded : "Take me there and I'll say my prayers on the roof of that house to-morrow."

SPORT AND PLAY.

A. S. C.

GOLF COMPETITIONS.

We are requested by the Golf Steward to state that the "Alexandria Sporting Club Challenge Cup and Gold Medal," which was played for for the first time last May-June, and won by Judge Percival, is now again to be competed for. Play, as before, will be by handicap, 18 holes. Entrance P.T. 20. Entries will close on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 6 p.m.

Members wishing to compete should write their names on the "golf notice" regarding the competition which has been posted up inside the club house building at the Sporting Club.

On the same date entries will close for the following additional competitions : (1). Handicap Match. Play 18 holes. Entrance P.T. 12. (2). Score competition 18 holes under Handicap. Entrance P.T. 12. (3). Handicap Four somes. Entrance P.T. 12. Entrance fees should be paid to the Golf Secretary.

FOOTBALL.

ROULAC *v.* A. S. CORPS.

This match was played at Boulac on Friday last before some 200 spectators. Boulac won the toss and defended the Embabeh end. The play all through the match was very fast and Boulac supporters saw their team to the best advantage. After a few minutes' play, Boulac, by their forwards' tricky conventions, scored their first goal with a fine shot of Mr. Esau's from a difficult angle. More goals were scored, and at half-time the score stood at 3-0 in Boulac's favor. On the resumption of play the A. S. Corps started with great dash and determination, and their forwards' efforts were crowned with a goal, neatly shot by Williams. Gradually the home forwards began to regain their, for a short while, lost combination, which enabled them to register an additional 3 goals before the game concluded, and thus left Boulac victorious by 6-1 goals. The goal scorers for Boulac were C. J. Esau 2, Mahmud 1, W. Hayes 1, T. Smith 1, and G. Attwood 1, and for the losers, Williams, as already stated.

CAIRO THEATRICAL SEASON.

In addition to the performances which M. Salvini and M. Albert Lambert will give at the Khedivial Opera House, Cairo, M. Le Bardy, the secretary of the Comédie Française, will give some performances in the coming season. The plays to be produced will be : *Le Duel, le Dédale, le Marquis de Priola, le Réveil Gringoire, le Demi Monde, On ne badine pas avec l'amour, l'autre danger. Il ne faut jurer de rien, l'Enigme et l'Etrangère.*

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Le paquebot "Niger" des Messageries Maritimes, arrivé hier de Marseille avait à bord :

Famille Ralli, MM. Dombre, Tambay, Covan Lacloche, E. M. Word, Mme Welker, M. André Aghion, Mlle Suzanne Fahmy, Mme Jacquet, M. Schmidt, Mme Descolas, M. J. C. Marsden, Mme C. Warriner, M. C. Warriner, M. Maire, M. Verevia F. Cunha, M. Flick, Mme Bochiman, MM. Beyerlé, P. Rodeck, Dr. J. G. Ebed, Famille I. Ricard, Famille Sofio, M. et Mme Aziz Khalil bey, M. et Mme Poilay bey et fils, M. Hussein Elhashab, Mme Dietrich et 2 enfants, M. et Mme Bianchi, Famille Galimberti, Famille Matton, Mme Malaval, MM. Coullonge, Raden, de Sigoyer, Berheim, Markens, Ferranti, M. Joudet, Mme Russelet et enfant, M. Ravers, Mlle Verion, famille Autofage, famille Sault, M. et Mme Ratel, Mlle Ratel, famille Hébert, Mme Susanne Pin, Mme Barthe Dejean, M. Wank, M. Curabet, Mme Belavoir, Mme Haye et fillette, M. et Mme Rivollier, Mme et Mlle Fleurent, Mrs. Debosanne, M. Bedouin, M. Abdallat Sabat, Mmes D'Acise et Deberny, M. Tani, M. et Mme Moleux, Mlle Quliger, M. André, M. Colombani, M. Schéhadé, M. Poilay Bey, M. et Mme Guy, M. Previsisick et fils, M. et Mme Beyerle, Mme Vemlat, M. Reggio, Mlle Caneri, M. Blayden et 69 passagers de 3me et 4me classes.

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GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

SOME OF THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

CAPE TOWN.—Our German neighbours, having tired of attempting to crush out rebellion themselves, are busy here and up-country endeavoring to enlist men to give them a hand. They prefer Dutchmen, and to make the Foreign Enlistment Act inoperative they sign on their recruits as transport drivers and non-combatants. Once over the border, however, "rookies" are given rifles and bandoliers. During the late war the Germans never tired of sneering at the British for the time we took to end the campaign; yet in this business of theirs they have spent as many months over commencing the war as we did weeks in conquering the Matabele and Mashonas with less than half the German strength. Of course, there can be no comparison between the two jobs. They are handling a mere handful of natives who cannot be regarded as first-class fighting men, whereas we faced a nation of the race that made history in South Africa when the great Chaka bathed his impis in blood.

A few years ago the German recruiters might have picked up whole regiments among the Boers; but things are changed now, since the Dutchmen believe that Germany left them in the lurch, having promised to assist them against us, and the slight put upon the President by the Kaiser is an incident that ranks second in the Boers' breast to the story they have against us in connection with the Slaagtersnek incident. Only men who are "stone-broke" are joining them. All the same, the fact that recruits are being obtained on British territory is having its effect upon the black man's mind. Hitherto he has respected British and other non-German subjects in the area of operations; but men who arrive here from Windhoek and Warmbad tell me that the natives declare that if British citizens are allowed to fight against them they must take other measures, and that a special punishment awaits such of the new-comers as may be captured.

MILITARY EXPERTS AND THE GERMAN TROOPS.

The Germans will never make headway until they learn to travel without heavy impedimenta, and regard war as war. The officers—like other officers who were severely criticised—cannot break away from their luxuries, and they give up too much time to sport. The enemy, alert and elusive, frequently cuts in and out again, hitting a blow on every occasion, and by the time the German commander musters his men the wily native is over the hills and far away. Convoys that are not extra well guarded are often attacked, and waggons are picked up by the Hereros frequently. On the whole, military experts who have watched the progress of the campaign have formed an opinion of the German officer and soldier that does not square with the European idea concerning the Kaiser's troops. Reinforcements have arrived in the full glory of khaki kits and smasher hats. They look spick and span, and wondrously "new" and clean. The question is, Have they brought to the field more up-to-date knowledge of savage fighting than the army corps already there possesses?

The wonder is why the Germans have kept the territory at all. It is unproductive, mostly a wilderness, and at the best of times contains but a handful of traders and a garrison altogether out of proportion to the civil population. In fact, it may be regarded as a waste, useless to Germany, with its port—the only spot of any value—in the hands of the British. Our new subjects in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony were invited to flock there in their thousands when the British flag advanced north from Cape Town. Perhaps the best proof of the worthlessness of the place lies in the fact that the Boers stayed where they were. The "colony" never paid its German owners, and since that fatal shot was fired by Lieutenant Jobst—the hasty bullet that wantonly killed a headman and sent the natives on the warpath—sufficient money has been spent on the war to purchase the territory many times over.

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THE P. AND O.'S NEW LINER.

THE S.S. MOOLTAN.

The latest addition to the P. and O. Company's splendid fleet belongs to a class known as the "M's," from the initial letter of their names, but she presents several novel features. Like her sister ships, the Moldavia and Mongolia, she was built by Messrs. Caird and Company, of Greenock. Her gross tonnage is 9,620, her dimensions 520 feet in length by 58 beam, and 33½ in depth. She is propelled by quadruple expansion engines, from the works of Messrs. Rillia and Morcom, giving an indicated h.p. of 12,000, and a tested speed of 18 knots. Steam is supplied from four single and as many double Scotch boilers, fitted with Howden's forced draught, the fans being driven by electric motors. Electricity is employed for lighting the vessel, as well as for an array of ventilating fans, which will rob the Red Sea of its terrors. Nay, it is made to serve the humblar purposes of the galley, which contains a mechanical roaster, motor-driven. Accommodation is provided, in four decks, for 357 first and 162 second-class passengers, 250 of whom can dine at once in the First Saloon. This is a noble apartment, panelled in English and Hungarian oak, and decorated with frescoes from the brush of Professor Moira, of South Kensington. Still more ornate is the music saloon, while a spacious smoking room is equally adapted to the sterner tastes of male passengers. The second-class quarters aft are as replete with all the essentials of comfort and even luxury. This great company caters mainly for passenger traffic; but the needs of shippers have not been overlooked. The Mooltan has isolated compartments in her hold, forward, which are fitted with refrigerating plant, in view of the requirements of the frozen meat trade.

AMERICAN INSURANCE SCANDALS.

New York October, 13.—One of the most serious complications of the insurance scandals is arising from the action of the Superintendents of Insurance in the various States. The demands made by these officials are adding greatly to the troubles of the managing directors of the insurance companies involved. As the ramifications of the companies extend throughout the Union, and are necessarily subject to the diverse legislation of the different States and the regulations imposed by the superintendents according to their individual characters, it can easily be seen that the prospect confronting Mr. Paul Morton, Mr. John A. McCall, and Mr. McCurdy in the form of endless litigation and negotiation, if not conflict, with State officials, not to speak of possible federal action in Congress, is by no means cheerful. One of the most disagreeable communications of the sort is that sent to Mr. McCall, of the New York Life Insurance Company, requesting that the $148,709, or £29,740, contributed to an election campaign fund be replaced in the treasury of the company. The State Superintendent threatens that if this is not done he will revoke the company's licence to transact business in Missouri. In view of McCall's own testimony before the investigating committee of the New York Legislature as to the company's subscription to the Republican national campaign committees in the years 1896, 1900, and 1904, it is difficult to see what answer the company can give to the Superintendent's demands, especially as he significantly points out that "the public has been very properly taught by yourself and other officials of great insurance companies that the funds of a mutual company constitute a fiduciary trust, held and administered for the use of those named as beneficiaries, many of whom are or will be widows and orphans." The Superintendent calls for restitution within the next thirty days, and calls for a complete re-organisation of the company by the election of a new president, vice-president, and financial committee.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(*Coptic and Mohamedan.*)

October.		
San.	29	Plant European onions, garlic, and asparagus.
Mon.	30	It is agreeable to look at the clouds.
Tues.	31	Cooling of the atmosphere, and water.
November.		
Wed.	1	Avoid bleeding of the arms and neck. Quails begin to disappear.
Thurs.	2	Low water on the Euphrates. Abundance of fish.
Fri.	3	Avoid drinking cold water at night. Rice should be eaten.
Sat.	4	Increase of humidity and dews. Cut Sudan beans. Dry dates and raisins abundant.

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LESS WINE TAKEN.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF THE EXTRAORDINARY FALLING OFF.

Since 1876, when the record was attained, the consumption of wine in England declined 50 per cent., and reached its lowest figure last year. Whereas we used to drink three bottles of wine per head per annum, we are now content with one and a half. Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey, in their annual review, give these figures, and indicate some causes of the decline. Among these are:—

The almost complete cessation of drinking between and after meals among the wine-drinking classes, without any corresponding increase in the consumption of light wine as a beverage during meals.

The replacement of wine at table as a beverage by other alcohol drinks, such as light beer, both foreign and British, and whisky much diluted.

The manufacture lately sprung up in the country of counterfeit wines.

The economy necessitated by increased taxation, which seems to have affected the wine-drinking class, more than any other of the community.

Messrs. Gilbey do not believe that, with the return of prosperity, there will be a great increase in wine consumption. "We are convinced," they add, "that no considerable increase in the consumption of beverage wines in this country can take place until the duty on the lighter and moderate-priced descriptions is reduced to a figure corresponding to the tax on the strength of beer."

FREIGHTS TO FAR EAST.

There is every prospect that a shipping rate war for the trade with the Far East will soon be in progress, similar to that which followed the conclusion of hostilities in South Africa.

It will be recalled that in the case of South Africa many outside firms entered the Cape trade in competition with the regular lines, and a general cutting of rates resulted.

All the indications with regard to the trade to the Far East point towards a similar struggle between the regular lines and outside lines attracted by the prospect of profitable freights.

Messrs. Brocklebank, of Liverpool, have already decided to open a monthly service to Japan from east coast of England ports and Antwerp, and other firms are considering the question. This intrusion into the trade is likely to be keenly resented by those who are already interested.

It is stated that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, one of the largest Japanese lines, whose vessels played an important part as transports during the war, are ordering several large new liners, British built, with the intention of increasing their already large fleet engaged in the European trade.

The Ocean Steamship Company of Liverpool, managed by Messrs. Holt, which carries on an extensive trade with China and Japan, is likewise making large additions to its fleet.

CHAMPAGNE

GEORGE GOULET.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

REIMS.

SOLE AGENT IN EGYPT AND SUDAN,

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DIRECT IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND IRISH TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

Children's Outfitting Department.—Newly stocked with season's goods, in Hats, Bonnets, Tams, Cappets, Frocks, Over-coats, Cloaks, Pelisses, Dresses, etc., in Cloth, Cord, Fur, Silk, Embroidered Cashmere, etc., and woollen underclothing.

All made in Great Britain and Ireland, and the best on the Egyptian market. Early selection recommended.

Dress and Piece Goods Department, under an English-speaking manager, well stocked and nicely assorted.

Fine Irish Linen Fronting and Handkerchiefs as usual.

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Comfortable apartments, with or without board. Terms very reasonable.

Société Internationale des Employés D'ALEXANDRIE

SIEGE SOCIAL RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

OFFRES

Une maison de commission demande un placier pour la branche alimentation.

Une maison de Nouveautés importante demande un employé pour la vente.

Un commissionnaire demande un placier, branche alimentation.

Un jeune homme offrant de bonnes références et une garantie de £1000 demande un emploi d'empaileur ou de caissier.

Un comptable connaissant le français et l'allemand cherche un emploi.

Une des premières maisons de confection de la ville demande deux employés.

N.B.— Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seul les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui font des offres ou des demandes sont priées de joindre un timbre à leur lettre, sinon il ne leur sera fait aucune réponse.

Nous croyons utile de faire remarquer que pour être admis dans la Société, les employés doivent:

1. Avoir travaillé au moins 6 mois à Alexandrie;
2. Jouir d'une bonne réputation;
3. Etre munis de bons certificats;

28735—7-4-906

MUNICIPALITÉ D'ALEXANDRIE

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Considérant qu'il a été constaté 17 cas de rage pendant le cours de l'année 1905, la Délégation Municipale décide, par application de l'art. 3 du règlement municipal du 20 mai 1903, que les chiens circulant sur la voie publique seront en muselés ou tenus en laisse.

La muselière devra être conforme aux modèles déposés dans le bureau central sanitaire de la Municipalité.

Un délai d'un mois expirant le 27 novembre 1905, est accordé aux possesseurs de chiens pour se mettre en règle.

Toutes infractions à partir du dit délai, aux prescriptions qui précèdent seront réprimées conformément aux dispositions du règlement précité, du 20 mai 1905, sur les chiens et la rage.

L'Administrateur,
W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandria, le 28 Octobre 1905. 28,622-3-3

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux d'empierrement de la rue de la Promenade depuis la route de Sioof jusqu'à la rue Sambali à Ramleh.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 80.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 14 Novembre 1905.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 3 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour travaux d'empierrement de la rue de la Promenade."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 14 Novembre 1905 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur,
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandria, le 30 Octobre 1905. 28,647-3-1

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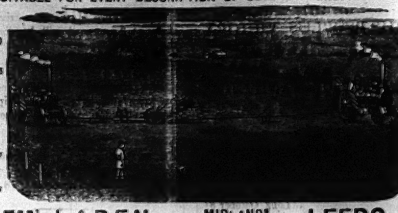
SUITABLE FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND CROP.

ESTABLISHED 1857.



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The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

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It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

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Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

THE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK,

LIMITED.

LONDON, PARIS, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO MALTA, GIBRALTAR, TANTAH, AND PORT SAID.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up „ £500,000
Reserve Fund £500,000

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, undertakes every description of banking business on the most favorable conditions.

Current accounts opened with commercial houses and private individuals in conformity with the custom of Bankers.

Fixed deposits for one year certain received at 3 per cent. per annum. Deposits at 6 months or shorter periods are also received on terms to be agreed upon.

Letters of Credit for the use of travellers are issued, payable in all parts of the World.

Approved bills discounted.

Bills, documentary invoices, etc., collected.

Drafts and telegraphic transfers issued payable all over the World.

Foreign exchange bought and sold.

Advances made upon approved securities and upon cotton, cotton-seed, sugar and other merchandise.

The purchase and sale of stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange; and on the local and Continental Bourses, undertaken.

Customers can deposit their valuables, bonds, etc., for safe custody in the Bank's fire-proof strong-rooms, and the Bank will attend to the collection of the coupons and drawn bonds so deposited as they fall due.

Mercantile credits issued.

Annuities, pensions, dividends, etc., collected.

All further particulars and information can be obtained on application.

The officers and clerks of the Bank are pledged to secrecy as to the transactions of customers. 9-909

N. SPATHIS.

CHIEF AGENT FOR ALEXANDRIA.

NB.—This Whisky is the same as supplied to the Red Cross Society, London, for use by the invalided troops and hospitals in South Africa, to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

Anglo-American Nile Steamers

AND

HOTEL COMPANY.

River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.

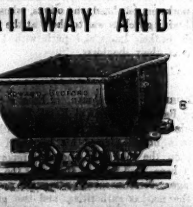
THREE SAILINGS A-WEEK.

Agents at Alexandria:

LEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO., LTD.

ENGLISH MADE RAILWAY AND ROLLING STOCK.

WAGONS FOR ALL PURPOSES.



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Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets
ALL MADE BY HAND.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.

LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.
CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.

Great Choice of Rich Designs.

MODERATE, FIXED PRICES.—CENTRAL HOUSE: SMYRNA, Est. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON

Cairo Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.

25366—31-1-906

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PITH OF THE PRESS COMMENTS.

MOROCCO AND THE GERMAN PRESS.

"TIMES."

The Morocco difficulty has been not so much the source as the occasion of diplomatic complications which have more than once this year worn a very serious aspect. The excited discussion in the Continental Press has shown what deep feelings have been stirred, and how little is needed even now to reawaken resentment. It can hardly be said that either the French or the British Press are maintaining a provocative attitude. Their position is, on the contrary, a purely defensive one in the face of the irritating queries which have been addressed to them by German journals. . . . Of our sincere wish to be on the best of terms with the German people we have never made any secret. We see no obstacle to an improvement in our relations except such as may be afforded by German official policy. So long, however, as that policy displays itself in ways that wound the French people and their friends, we are afraid that the prospect of a more cordial understanding is remote.

"KOLNISCHE ZEITUNG" (Berlin)

We must leave to M. de Lanessan the responsibility of having discovered a German war party; we ourselves are unaware that such a party exists, or has ever existed. In Germany both the nation and the Government are inspired by a sincere love of peace, and we bear the heavy burden of military equipment not out of any desire for warfare, but from the consciousness, that only by so doing can we be sure of peaceful activity, for then the world knows that we are able to repel every attack. We respect the lawful interests of every State: but we also demand the same respect for ourselves, and we mean to have it. The last few months have shown most clearly that we shall do best to rely solely upon our own strength; if we are only strong enough, then nobody will dare to interfere with our rights.

UNITED NAVIES.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

On the spacious waters of Tokio Bay, the Emperor of Japan reviewed yesterday his Fleet, with all the impressive ceremony which naturally attends such an event. Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, representing, with his squadron, the naval power of the Mikado's ally, has been privileged, as the last significant act of his term of command in the Far East, to share in the rejoicings which have marked the return of the conquerors from their long quest and their amazing triumph. . . . The victory which was celebrated in Tokio Bay yesterday signalises the end of a struggle which, however the truth is stated, was in fact for independence. The desired result was achieved because Great Britain kept the ring clear for the two antagonists, and now that peace has come the great fleet which flies the white ensign, and that which bears the flag of the Rising Sun—a small force, but of unexcelled prestige—stand side by side in its defence. The association of Japanese and British ships of war in review order, under the eyes of the Emperor, and in full view of the world, is one of the most hopeful auguries for the future, not only of the two Empires now in alliance, but of the whole civilised world.

"STANDARD."

No such spectacle has ever been witnessed in an Asiatic harbour, or, indeed, anywhere on the waters that cover the earth. Armies from Asia, the hordes of Attila and of Tartar Khans have won pitched battles fought on land against European foes; but not till now has history recorded the crushing defeat of a great Western Power by Asiatics on the high seas. Of the warships reviewed by the Emperor, several had been captured from Russia, and the great fleet of over 150 vessels, drawn up in five lines, each three miles long, must indeed have been a sight to wonder at. Nor was it without significance that a British squadron was in the bay during the review, and we may be sure that its presence added something to the enthusiasm excited among the Japanese by this magnificent display.

"GLOBE."

Less than a decade has sufficed to bring Japan up to its present condition of supremacy in the Far Eastern waters. Without impugning the genius of Oyama and the valour of his troops, it is to her Navy that Japan owes in the first place the spoils of victory. The torpedo attack on Port Arthur within 24 hours of the Declaration of War gave her a lead which she never lost. It was thanks to the Japanese command of the sea, that the land campaign was waged in Manchuria instead of Korea; and it was the final over-throw of Russian hopes in the Straits of Tanshima that encouraged President Roosevelt to interfere, and rendered malleable the "no surrender" attitude of the Tsar.

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE PORTE.

"EVENING STANDARD."

The Porte is certainly sublime. The retort courteous has now been exchanged direct, and an obstinate *non possumus* bars the way of the financial reforms, without which the Powers are unable even to make a satisfactory beginning of the reforms we have so long been wishing for. As this negative follows a threat of a naval demonstration, the Near Eastern Question again becomes acute. It is more baffling and more dangerous than the Far Eastern one, which has found its just answer without the general flare-up that was feared. The Porte has a holy horror of a battleship with guns traced on the windows of the Yildiz Kiosk; so the present attitude may need some explanation. Is there a *tertium gaudeus* in the background? We may soon see, and the sight may be far from agreeable.

"DAILY NEWS."

One effect of European control would doubtless be to divert a certain sum out of the revenue from the central exchequer at Constantinople to the supplying of local needs. Salaries, for instance, would begin to be paid, and roads would receive attention. To any such local expenditure the Sultan, who wants every penny he can get, must be unalterably opposed. Yet no reform is possible unless the Powers are placed in control of this collection and disbursement of money. We are thus faced by the question how far coercion will be applied, and what more ultimate problems are likely to be raised.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The Sultan will yield readily enough if he is assured that the financial control is not meant to be more serious than the present system of "gendarmerie" reform. If the Powers allow themselves to be defied or are satisfied with a perfunctory submission on easy terms, the future is not difficult to predict. There will be another Bulgarian rising. We cannot go on for ever exciting the hopes of these miserable peasants only to prove to them in the end that we are impotent to mend their lot.

LIBERALS AND OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

We are glad to see Mr. Morley insisting upon the fact that friendship with France is and has been the policy long advocated by the Liberal Party; whilst as to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty he very properly deprecated the spirit of "cocksureness" which characterises so much of what is said about foreign affairs, "the most obscure, the most delicate, the most complex the gravest province of public business." Mr. Morley described the Treaty as "rather in the nature of a leap in the dark," but he did not "assail" it.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

November.

Wed. 1. Old Bourse Palace Bar, Orchestra nightly. 6 p.m.
Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.
Zizinia Theatre, Salvini in *Spettri*. 9 p.m.

Thurs. 2. Alhambra. Debut of French company in *La Fille Sarrasteral*. 9.15.

Sat. 4. Mustapha. Rifle Range. Match Sergts. 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers v. R.H.C. (Alex.).
San Stefano, Chrysanthemum Show. Football. A. S. C. v. R.T.C. Kick off 4 p.m.

Sun. 5. San Stefano. Chrysanthemum Show.

Sat. 11. Mustapha. Rifle Range. Practice by R.H.C. (Alex.)

CAIRO.

November.

Wed. 1. Ezbekieh Theatre. French Operetta Company. 9.15 p.m.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30 p.m.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30 p.m.

Fri. 3. Football. Boulac v. K.R.R. Corps. Kick-off 3.30 p.m.

Sat. 4. Ghezireh. Chrysanthemum Show. 3.30 p.m.

Sun. 5. Ghezireh. Chrysanthemum Show.

Thurs. 9. Abdeen Square. King's Birthday Review of British Troops.

Fri. 17. R. S. C. Skye Meeting. 3 p.m.

BECK & CO'S PILSNEER BEER
BREMEN.
YEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY
N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Managers of certain good circles.
Beware of evilly disposed competition running down this very.
SUPERIOR BRAND OF BEER.

WHAT IS OUR DUTY TO-DAY?

BY LORD MEATH.

What is our duty to-day? To day, October 21—the centenary of the death of Nelson—Nelson—who was the incarnation of the qualities which made Britain great one hundred years ago, and which enabled her to overcome in arms the mightiest conqueror the world had ever seen since the days of Alexander of Macedon.

What were those qualities? Loyalty, reverence, patriotism, obedience, diligence, self sacrifice—these were the qualities, which in Nelson's mind were associated with the word "duty," and which enabled him and his sailors so to idealise this devotion to the Sovereign and to the common weath, that no hardships, no sufferings, no self-sacrifice seemed too great if only they were encountered in the prosecution of their great ideal—duty to king and country.

"England expects that every man will do his duty." This, the last public expression of the thought ever uppermost in the mind of our greatest seaman, was signalled to the British fleet on October 21, 1805.

Is the message needed to-day?

At that time Britain, with a short interval of misleading peace, had been since 1793 at death grips with France, ruled during the latter part of the time by a master-mind, which had known how to unite against our country the military and naval power of a large part of Europe. On that ever-to-be-remembered October 21, Nelson, with twenty-seven ships, found himself opposed to eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels all of the line—thirty-three in all; then came the famous message—the heroic struggle—and the glorious victory—the triumph, under God's will, of discipline and of duty.

Thank God, we are to-day at peace with all the world. We are allied with a nation which seems to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Nelson and of his heroes—we have shaken hands with our ancient gallant foes of 1805. Their rulers have been lately entertained in London, and have been enthusiastically welcomed by cheering crowds under the very shadow of the monument in Trafalgar-square which commemorates the victory of Britain's greatest admiral.

What further need, then, to be reminded of Nelson's message to his fleet and to his country? Why ask such a question as "What is our duty to-day?"

We are the heirs of the strenuous past. May we not be permitted to enjoy the peace, the security, the wealth, the comfort, the luxury, the pride of Empire—which is our own, without being disturbed by questions of duty?

Let us rest and be thankful. After war comes peace, after toil repose. There would be no object in strenuous exertion, unless it were followed by a period of quiet enjoyment. This has fallen to our lot. Leave us alone, and let us rejoice in the legitimate fruits of the successful exertions of our ancestors.

If war and troubles should ever arise—which, God forbid—we are rich enough to be able to pay for mercenary defence. Why, then, trouble us?

Such would appear to be the attitude of mind of too large a section of society at the present time, and it is well, therefore, whether we like it or not, that, at all events, to day, the message of Nelson should so be flashed across our vision that we cannot avoid taking notice of it.

Our duty in 1905 is the same as that which inspired the victors of 1805.

Duty to King and Country!—the appreciation and fulfilment of which can only be realised by steady and persistent training in all the virtues which tend towards the creation of good citizens. Neither success in the contests of peace, nor victory in those of war, can be obtained without long and wearisome preparation. Life is a continuous struggle. There is no such thing as permanently retaining the fruits of other men's labours without personal exertions of some kind. The fruits decay,—they have a habit of slipping from hands unfaithful by self-indulgence and luxury.

It is well for the world that it should be so. It may sound a hard saying, but it is better for mankind the race should be to the swift and to the strong rather than to the weak and to the decrepit.

The victories of Nelson, no more than those of other great commanders, nor than the success of strong men in any walk in life, did not come by chance. They were the result of much thought and concentration of purpose, of long and often weary and painful hours of toil, of stern self-denial, and of self-discipline. Think of the misery and depression, the cold and the hunger, the sickness and the suffering which must have been the lot of Nelson and of his gallant crews, when for twenty consecutive months, with battered and leaking ships, and without once touching shore, they doggedly stuck to their task of blockading the French fleet in Toulon, only to find one day that the enemy had given them the slip, and that it was their duty to follow them across the broad Atlantic and back again to Gibraltar. There was not much room for pleasure, in the modern acceptation of the term, in the lives of those sea-dogs, to whom we owe our sea supremacy and consequent present ease. If we, the Britons of to-day, could find ourselves in a similar political position to that of 1805, can we confidently assert that we should show as bold, as determined, and as continuously dogged a front to the enemy as our ancestors did a hundred years ago? It is to be hoped that we should; but let us also remember that this hardness and power of endurance did not come to them by accident any more than did their victories.

The children of those days were taught by their mothers to obey and to endure. Their training was not made easy to them—duties had to be performed under sharp penalties. Their education was continued at school subject to the same conditions, and the State in its relations to the people, continued the hardening process.

We pride ourselves on the advances we have made since those days in the art of government, but we should remember that there is another side to the picture.

It is difficult for a race to retain the virility of its forefathers under the enervating conditions which prevail among a large proportion of the rich and comparatively well-to-do classes of Great Britain. Discipline has been relaxed in the family, in the school, in the community. Parents appear largely to have abdicated authority, and in some cases pride themselves on allowing their children to do who'ever may seem good in their eyes, without any guidance from superior experience. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that many grow up without the faintest knowledge of the meaning of the word "Duty," as understood by Nelson and the men and women of his age. Where "Duty" formerly ruled, pleasure and self-indulgence now too often reign supreme.

The truth of the above remarks will be evident to all who have kept their fingers on the public pulse with a knowledge of its former condition.

The world has advanced—there is no doubt about this—much has been gained morally, mentally, physically, but some good things have been lost, and amongst them may be reckoned a fitting sense of discipline and of duty. There is a greater love of ease than there used to be, amongst all classes, and a diminished appreciation of the pleasure which the performance of good work brings to the honest man or woman.

Hard work is nowadays very generally avoided, short and easy roads to wealth are feverishly sought, and the practical arts of life are too often neglected or carelessly performed. Liberty is too frequently permitted to degenerate into licence. Idleness and the love of luxury have infected large classes. Manual labour does not command the honor which is its due. Country districts are depleted, largely because it is popularly supposed that money can be picked up in the towns without labour, or with very much less labour than in the villages. Emigrants, when they leave these shores, do not, as a rule, take up farms and settle upon the land, as was the case in former days, but stay in the towns, leaving the work of colonisation to the hardier races of Germany and of Scandinavia. It is difficult to obtain a good day's work for a day's good pay. Too many in all classes are seeking how little work they can perform and how much money they can obtain.

These are ominous signs! God grant that they are not pregnant with disaster to the race and to the State.

What, then, is our duty to-day? The future rests in a large degree in the hands of the parents. They should restore a wholesome discipline within the home. The child should be accustomed to training and control from the commencement of life, for the foundation of a child's welfare rests on its willingness to obey. A little training in the spirit of Sparta would do the nation no harm: Teachers should be encouraged to build up the characters of the children committed to their care, rather than to cram their minds with odds and ends of knowledge, much of which they are too young to be able to assimilate. We cannot afford to become an undisciplined, idle, pleasure-loving people. We are hardened with immense responsibilities, and have overwhelming duties to perform. Let us as a nation brace ourselves to the task, and, determined to do our duty, face the future bravely, cheerfully, and in the fear of God. No better conclusion to this article can be found than to quote the following words from a leaflet written by Mr. William Gillies, and circulated last Empire Day by the Australian State Government throughout all the schools in Victoria. Speaking of the British race, the writer says: "We must be fit of body, fit of mind, and fit of soul. We must be fit of body, for no race of weaklings can hold an Empire; we must be fit of mind, for no race of ignorant or ill-trained men can hold an Empire; and we must be fit of soul, for no selfish race can hold an Empire. And we cannot get the sound body, the keen mind, and the generous soul without hard work and much self-denial. There is no short road or easy road to greatness of any kind.

"If the citizens of the British Empire lose their hardy ways of living, and become selfish lovers of ease, the Empire will pass away; if they become proud and refuse to learn from other nations, the Empire cannot last; if they fail to learn that the greatest Empire is the Empire that has the greatest number of well-grown men and women—well-grown in body, mind, and soul—then the Empire will fall into decay; if they fail to learn that an Empire may be poor though its banks are full of gold and its warehouses full of goods, then the Empire will not stand; if the British people become a selfish people, then the sceptre of Empire will be taken from them.

"Over all the rulers of the empires of the earth is One who sets up empires and casts them down; and, if the British Empire is to stand it will be by finding out God's rule of life and following it."

SPATHIS'S GRILL ROOM.
OLD BOURSE-ST., ALEXANDRIA.
Greatly enlarged and improved. New Chef.
Unrivalled cooking. English specialty ordered for

A WOE-BEGONE COUNTRY.

ENGLISH TRAVELLER'S ON REFORM IN MACEDONIA.

Mr. W. A. Moore, the secretary of the Balkan Committee, who has just returned home from a journey in Macedonia in company with Mr. Leland Buxton and Mr. C. M. Lloyd, says it would be difficult to exaggerate the misgovernment and anarchy in the Kossovo vilayet, the sphere allotted to the Austrians. The day before they saw the bodies of the women and infants massacred by the troops, the Turkish assured them that everything was tranquil, and every precaution was taken to prevent them visiting the church where the bodies lay.

In the Salonika district it was beyond doubt that the Turks were encouraging the formation of Greek bands to promote a feud between the Greeks and Bulgarians. Turks were found in the Greek bands, and some of the Greeks wore Turkish uniforms.

Some improvement of the discipline in the gendarmerie has been effected. The officers complain, however, that the pupils who passed through the Gendarmerie School, and received better notions of their duty, became rapidly corrupted when transferred to their country posts from association with the older gendarmes.

It is difficult to say that the civil agents had seriously applied themselves to the task of reform. The failure of the reform scheme presented the Bulgarian leaders from placing any hopes whatever in the scheme for financial control. Distrust of the determination of the Powers was so deep-rooted that it excited no interest.

THE DECLINING BIRTH-RATE.

In the course of an interesting address to the clergy of his diocese at St. Paul's Cathedral, last week, the Bishop of London referred to the falling off in the birth-rate. His lordship said it was impossible for him to describe with what dismay he viewed the diminution of the birth-rate, not only in England, but in the colonies. It appeared to him to be an artificial diminution by artificial means. No case had been made out by those who claimed that the declining birth-rate was accompanied by a higher standard of physique. The practice of the deliberate prevention of conception had spread like a blight amongst the middle classes, and must be viewed by the Church of England as a sin. The prevailing love of comfort was responsible for this practice to some extent. They must learn themselves and teach others to live the simpler, heartier life that their forefathers did.

Strength

after illness can be built up rapidly with LEMCO.

It gives tone, energy and vitality.

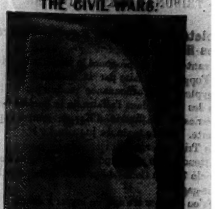
The most concentrated form of beef-goodness, every particle of food value.

LEMCO

The only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

CIGARES de la HAVANE
de provenance directe et de toutes les meilleures marques
Nicolas G. Sabbag
IMPORTATEUR GENERAL
FOURNISSEUR DE S.A. LE KHEDIVE
et de tous les grands Cafés et Hôtels d'Egypte
2—Rue de la Gare du Caire—2
ALEXANDRIE
Adresse Télégraphique: SABBAG ALEXANDRIE
Téléphone No. 593.

A VETERAN OF THE BLACK HAWK, MEXICAN AND THE CIVIL WARS.



CAPT. W. W. JACKSON.

Sufferings Were Protracted and Severe—Tried Every Known Remedy Without Relief—Serious Stomach Trouble Cured by Three Bottles of Peruna!

Capt. W. W. Jackson, 705 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am eighty-three years old, a veteran of the Black Hawk, Mexican and the Civil Wars. I am by profession a physician, but abandoned the same.

"*Some years ago I was seriously afflicted with catarrh of the stomach. My sufferings were protracted and severe. I tried every known remedy without obtaining relief.*

"*In desperation I began the use of your Peruna. I began to realize immediate though gradual improvement.*

"After the use of three bottles every appearance of my complaint was removed, and I have no hesitation in recommending it as an infallible remedy for that disorder."—W. W. Jackson.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

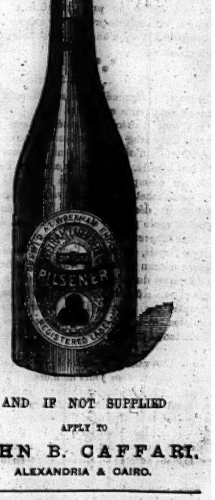
For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can with the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggists will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt:

MAX FISCHER,
Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

ASK FOR



AND IF NOT SUPPLIED
APPLY TO
JOHN B. CAFFARI.
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO.

THE BRITISH AERATED & MINERAL WATER MANUFACTORY.

N. SPATHIS

CAIRO Kasr-el-Nil
ALEXANDRIA Rue Ambroise

Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water Pomegranade, Orangeade, Pineapple, Champagne, Cider, etc., etc.

Water guaranteed by CHAMBERLAND'S FILTER (PASTEUR'S SYSTEM).

Inventor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

SOLE AGENT IN EGYPT AND SOUDAN FOR

J. CALVET & Co.	...	Bordeaux Wine & Cognac.
LOUIS BOEDERER	...	Reims Champagnes.
ADOLPH ENGEL	...	Wiesbaden Rhine and Moselle Wines.
MACKIE & Co.	...	Glasgow Lagavulin, White Horse Cellar & other Whiskies.
DUNVILLE & Co., Ltd.	...	Belfast Old Irish Whiskies.
Wm. LANAHAN & SON	...	Baltimore Monongahela XXXX Whiskey.
THE COOK & BERNHEIMER Co.	...	New York Old Valley Whiskey and Gold Lion Cocktails.
STONE & SON	...	London Guinness' Stout & Bass' Pale Ale.
EMMUND HALLOR & Co.	...	Turino Vermouth.
PIERRE BISSET	...	Cairo Vermouth & Aperitivos.
CEYLON TEA COMPANY, Ltd.	...	Ceylon Teas.

Depot for Prince Metternich's "Richardsquelle," the best mineral table water in the world

Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest brands etc.

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

TRIBUNAL MIXTE DU CAIRE

Societe Fonciere d'Egypte contre les Sucreries.

Avant-hier a été prononcé le jugement rendu sur l'opposition faite par la Société Foncière d'Egypte contre l'ordonnance rendue par M. le juge des référés dans l'affaire de la Société des Sucreries et Raffinerie d'Egypte contre l'opposante. Voici le texte du jugement :

Le Tribunal, etc.

Attendu que c'est pour loyers échus que l'article 760 du Code de procédure autorise la saisie-gagerie ;

Qu'en l'espèce il s'agit de loyers à échoir ;

Qu'en vertu de l'article 230 du Code de commerce, la déclaration de faillite ne rend pas exigibles les loyers à échoir quand comme en l'espèce il y a sous-location autorisée ;

Qu'à fortiori il doit en être de même en cas d'une déclaration d'admissibilité au bénéfice du concordat préventif ;

Que le point de savoir si la Société défenderesse a contrevenu à l'assolement convenu et a encourru ainsi la déchéance des termes accordés sur la base de cet assolement constitue une question de fond qui échappait à la compétence du juge de service et qui échappe à celle de ce tribunal en tant qu'appelé à statuer sur le recours formé contre les ordonnances dont grief ;

Qu'à tort la Société Foncière prétend tirer en sa faveur de l'article 466 CC. un droit de rétention sur les récoltes dont s'agit même pour loyers à échoir ;

Que manifestement étant donnés les usages agricoles, il a été dans l'intention des parties que la Société locataire pût disposer librement des récoltes arrivées à maturité, pourvu qu'elle fût en règle pour les fermages échus.

Par ces motifs, le Ministère Public entendu, maintenant l'ordonnance de rétractation dont s'agit ; condamne la Société Foncière d'Egypte aux dépens y compris les honoraires de la défense taxés à P.T. 400.

Le proces des Princes

Avant-hier a été appelé à l'audience du tribunal mixte du Caire, présidé par M. Pranières, le procès des princes, contre le gouvernement et la Daira Saniéh.

Me Carton de Wiart s'est présenté pour la Daira ; Me Molteni, pour le gouvernement ; Me Linant pour les princes.

Me Michel Nassif a déclaré intervenir au nom de Yacoub pacha Hassan, comme héritier de feu sa femme Gamila Hanem, fille d'Ismail pacha.

L'affaire a été renvoyée au rôle.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

Aujourd'hui à l'occasion de la Toussaint, la corbeille des valeurs est fermée.

Nous devons signaler, cependant, à nos lecteurs une bonne nouvelle : le taux d'escompte privé vient d'être réduit de 4 1/8 à 4 %.

On nous informe également que la Banco di Roma porte son capital de 20 à 30 millions de francs. Les actions nouvelles de 100 fr. nominales sont émises au prix de 120 fr. et sont réservées, par droit de préférence, aux anciens actionnaires à raison d'une action nouvelle pour deux anciennes.

* * *

Caire 31 octobre.

Le marché, déprimé toute la matinée, a vigoureusement repris en clôture.

On a, tout d'abord, continué à baisser sur toute la ligne avec cette curieuse caractéristique, toutefois, d'une baisse sans vendeurs sur certaines valeurs. Tel a été le cas de la Delta Land, par exemple, invendable tant qu'il n'y avait pas d'acheteurs, et introuvable dès qu'un acheteur se déclarait. En réalité, il semble qu'on ait voulu profiter de la faiblesse du marché pour achever de casser les cours sur toute la ligne ; mais, en clôture, l'accord a cessé de régner ; chacun désirant bénéficier de la baisse au détriment du voisin, la reprise a été immédiate et on a clôturé beaucoup plus ferme sur la plupart des valeurs. Il y a eu une grande animation et on a fait, au dernier moment, d'importantes transactions.

* * *

Les petites valeurs avaient été plus attaquées ce matin que tous ces jours derniers.

Les Glymenopoulo, les Oasis et les Estates reculaient sensiblement. En clôture les cours ont haussé, surtout sur les Estates.

On annonce précisément que cette Société a réalisé de gros bénéfices sur une propriété de 280 feddans achetée au feddan et revendue au mètre.

Après avoir coté 1 1/32 en clôture à 1 1/8.

* * *

Le "Land Allotment" vient de publier son prospectus dans la presse locale. Elle expose son but en quelques lignes très sobres. L'affaire n'a, d'ailleurs, pas besoin de grande publicité ; les personnalités qui la dirigent sont tellement connues et ont une telle réputation de compétence que leurs noms suffisent pour que l'on se rende compte des perspectives de l'affaire. Tout ce qu'on aurait pu craindre, c'est que Sir William Willcocks abandonnât l'entreprise au bout d'un certain temps. Or, l'éminent ingénieur est lié pour cinq ans ; de plus il a placé dans cette affaire une bonne partie de sa fortune personnelle.

Sir William est enthousiaste de l'affaire et ne s'en cache nullement. Pour lui, c'est la meilleure affaire qui se soit présentée depuis longtemps sur le marché égyptien. Sir William, qui a pour les indigènes une très haute estime, jouit, au retour, de toutes leurs sympathies. Il y sera donc entrement homogénéité dans la direction.

Nous avons dit que la Société avait avancé son émission de quelques jours. Elle a, en effet, d'excellentes options sur des terrains de tout premier ordre et tient à les exercer sans retard. La Société commencera donc ses opérations dès la souscription terminée. On dit que cette Société a des perspectives aussi belles que la New Daira lorsqu'elle fut lancée. Nous le croyons sans difficulté.

(*Circulaire H. de Vries et Boutigny.*)

MM. H. de Vries et Boutigny, agents de change, se chargent sans frais de la souscription à l'Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Co. Les clients qui désireraient souscrire sont priés de passer au bureau, rue El Madabegh, en face l'Agence de France.

Massage Chirurgical

M. J. Airenti de Nice, membre honoraire de l'Athletic Club, qui a fait paraître il y a quelques années une intéressante brochure sur l'art du massage et la gymnastique suédoise, vient de s'installer à Alexandrie, rue Averoff, N°. 8. Nous conseillons aux personnes souffrantes de s'adresser à lui soit pour se faire traiter, soit pour recueillir un bon conseil. M. Airenti possède les certificats les plus flatteurs qui établissent d'une façon irréfutable et sa compétence et l'excellence de sa méthode. M. Airenti est accompagné de sa dame, qui est également une pédicure massease fort experte en son art, ainsi qu'il résulte de l'avis que nous publions aujourd'hui même dans nos petites annonces.

LES LISTES DE SOUSCRIPTION SERONT OUVERTES POUR TROIS JOURS SEULEMENT.

Les Souscriptions seront reçues à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd, au Caire et à Alexandrie les Jeudi 2, Vendredi 3 de 9 heures a.m. a midi et de 3 heures p.m. a 5 heures p.m. et le Samedi 4 Novembre 1905, de 9 heures a.m. a midi.

The Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Cy.

SOCIETE ANONYME

AUTORISEE PAR DECRET KHEDIVIAL

AU CAPITAL DE L.E. 500,000

DIVISÉ EN

125,000 actions ordinaires de L.E. 4 chacune.

Il est en outre cree 62,500 parts de fondateurs sans designation de valeur.

Le public est invité à souscrire pour 42,000 actions ordinaires de L.E. 4 chacune au pair, payables : L.E. 1, à la souscription, L.E. 1, quinze jours après la publication du Décret Khédivial dans le *Journal Officiel*, L.E. 1, trois mois après cette publication, et L.E. 1, six mois après cette publication.

Une part de fondateur sera allouée à chaque dix actions ordinaires.

Aucune souscription ne doit être inférieure à dix actions.

Les titulaires des actions ordinaires peuvent se libérer par anticipation à n'importe quel moment ; des certificats au porteur leur seront délivrés aussitôt qu'ils seront prêts.

Tout le Capital a été souscrit au pair

Administrateurs:

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS K.C.M.G., *Président.*
S.E. HASSAN ASSEM PACHA, *Vice-Président.*
„ HASSAN ABDEL RAZEK PACHA.
„ MOHAMED RASSIM BEY,
„ MAHMOUD ABDEL GAFFAR BEY.
„ MOHAMED METWALLI BEY.
CAPTAIN R. G. WESTROPP, *Administrateur-Délégué.*

Bankiers:

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, Ltd.

Conseurs:

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND KERR.

Avocat-Conseil:

Me L. CARTON DE WIART.

PROSPECTUS

La Société est formée en vue d'acheter et d'améliorer des terres en Egypte et au Soudan et de subdiviser ces terres en petits lots qui seront vendus aux fellahs.

Elle s'occupera aussi d'assister les gros propriétaires dans le développement de leurs domaines, dans le lotissement de ces domaines et dans leur revente par petits lots aux petits propriétaires.

Dans les localités où la Société opérera elle avancera de l'argent aux propriétaires et aux fellahs et aidera aussi ces derniers à agrandir leurs petits domaines.

La Société a la pleine certitude d'avoir la confiance des Egyptiens de toutes les classes pour la réussite de tous ses plans.

Si les circonstances favorables se présentent, la Société étendra son genre d'opérations en Turquie moyennant le consentement des actionnaires ainsi qu'il est prévu aux statuts.

On peut prendre connaissance des statuts aux bureaux de MM. Russell & Kerr.

On peut obtenir des prospectus et des formules de demandes de souscription en faisant la demande à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank au Caire et à Alexandrie, et à MM. Russell & Kerr au Caire Sharia Kasr-el-Nil et à Alexandrie, 6 rue de l'Ancienne Bourse.

Les demandes de souscription doivent être adressées aux Banquiers de la Société avec un obbque pour le montant payable à la souscription et s'il existe encore un surplus il sera versé au souscripteur.

Le non paiement d'un terme à son échéance donne à la Société le droit de confisquer tous les paiements antérieurs : tous les arriérés dûs portent un intérêt de 7 % l'an jusqu'à leur paiement.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME

DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

31 octobre

Marseille ; 4 j. 1/2, vap. franç. Niger, cap. Camogli, ton. 2,266, aux Messageries Marit.

1er novembre

Alexandrette ; 3 j. 1/2, vap. ang. Milo, cap. Burnett, ton. 683, à Minotto.

Mersina et Port-Saïd ; 15 h., vap. ang. Prince Abbas, cap. Anderlich, ton. 851, à la Khedivial Mail.

DÉPARTS

31 octobre

Constantinople ; vap. holl. Vassilissa Olga, cap. Corentis.

Port-Said et Odessa ; vap. russe Rossia, cap. Daboviich.

Hull ; vap. ang. Castello, cap. Leighton.

Syrie ; vap. all. Samos, cap. Pieper, avec une partie de la cargaison de provenance.

CLOTURE

DE LA BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

6h. p.m.

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre 1906...	Tal.	14 1/32	à	— 1/16
Novembre	„	14 31/32	„	15 —
Janvier...	„	14 31/32	„	15 —
Mars	„	15 3/32	„	— 1/8

Graines de coton

N.-D.J.	P.T.	58 5/40	à	— —
Février-Mars.. ...	„	59 15/40	„	— —

Fèves-Saïdi

Nov.-Déc-Jan. ...	P.T.	130	„	132 —

REMARQUES

Coton.—Récolte actuelle : L'après-midi a ouvert ferme pour finir en forte réaction. Le mouvement spéculatif a été entravé par la faiblesse de l'Amérique.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour nov. tal. 15 5/16 à —/— ; plus bas pour nov. 15 1/32 à —/—. Dans l'après-midi prix plus haut pour nov. 15 5/32 à —/— ; plus bas pour nov. 14 31/32 à —/—.

N.B.—Reports inchangés

Au moment de la clôture les nouvelles étaient les suivantes :

Liverpool, coton égyptien disponible : 8 1/16. Fut. nov. : 7 56/64

Liverpool : coton américain : Futurs jan.-févr. : 5.76. Futurs mai-juin : 5.84

New-York : cot. amér. : Futurs jan. : 10 60

„ „ „ : „ mai : 10 89

Graines de coton. — Récolte Actuelle :— Ferme, mais affaires presque nulles.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour 3 mois P.T. 58 5/40 à —/— ; plus bas pour 3 mois P.T. 58 —/— à —/—. Dans l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour 3 mois P.T. 58 5/40 à —/— ; plus bas pour 3 mois P.T. 58 5/40 à —/—.

N.B.—Reports inchangés.

Fèves-Saïdi.—Nouvelle récolte : Marché nul.

Alexandria, le 31 octobre 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués hier soir à 5h. p.m. à la Bourse Khédiviale.)

Tal.	15 5/32	Livraison	Novembre
„	15 5/32	„	Janvier
„	15 1/4	„	Mars

Marché steady

(Cours clôture d'hier soir à 6h. p.m. affichés par l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises à la Bourse Khédiviale).

Tal.	14 31/32	Livraison	Novembre
„	14 31/32	„	Janvier
„	15 3/32	„	Mars

Marché quiet

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal.	14 15/16	Livraison	Novembre
„	14 15/16	„	Janvier
„	15 1/16	„	Mars

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars —

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal.	15 1/32	Livraison	Novembre
„	15 1/32	„	Janvier
„	15 1/8	„	Mars

Marché steady

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

1er novembre 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons —Clôture du marché du 31 coto're :

REUBENS

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good : Hausse de ¼

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good : Hausse de ¼

ABBASSI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : Hausse de ¼

IANKOVICH

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : Hausse de ¼

Etat du marché de ce jour, cot. : Calme

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 29127 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 41067

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi—56		Rien
Haute-Egypte.—55		Rien

Fèves.—Chères et rares

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

„ *Béhéra* „ „ 135 à 150

Fèves.—Sans affaires

Saïdi : disponible : —

Fayoum : disponible : —

Qualité Saïdi : Cond. Saha P.T. 135 à 140

Lentilles.—Soutenues

Disponible : Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 132

Orges.—Même situation

„ Cond. Saha P.T. 62 à 64

Maïs.—Calme

Disponible : Rien.

„ Cond Saha P.T. 92 à 95

Exportation du 31 oct.		dep. le 27 oct.	
Coton	Bal. 5787	Bal.	23079
Gr. de cot.	Ard. 64530	Ard.	135652
Fèves	„ —	„	—

Exportations probables de la semaine :

	1905	1904
Coton	Bal. 30,000	23,600
Graines de coton	Ard. 170,000	65,000
Fèves	„ —	11,000

DOMAINES DE L'ETAT

(Agence d'Alexandrie)

AVIS

Le 2 novembre 1905, à 11h.30 a.m. aura lieu, une enchère de coton, à l'Agence d'Alexandrie, des Domaines de l'Etat, savoir : lots 18 soit 681 balles 4,238 cantars.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour COTON G.M.B.

(BASSE-EGYPTE)

	Province Béhéra	par Cantar	
Damanhour.	— —	De P.T. 285	à 292½
	Province Garbieh		
Kafr-Zayat	— —	De P.T. 315	à 317½
Tanbah.	— —	„ 295	„ 315
	Province Menoufieh		
Menouf	— —	De P.T. 292½	à 305
	(MOYENNE EGYPTE)		
	Province Fayoum		
Fayoum	... ...	De P.T. 295	à 292½
	(HAUTE-EGYPTE)		
Beni-Souef..	... ...	De P.T. 230	à 235

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION :	DISPONIBLE	TICKET
Graines de coton Afifi	P.T. 56	à P.T. —
Haute-Egypte	„ 55	„ —
Blé Saïdi	„ —	„ —
Fèves Saïdi	„ —	„ —
„ Fayoumi	„ —	„ —

ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 1er novembre 1905

Documents de l'"Alexandria General Produce Association."

CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons	8/B 4318
Graines de coton...	sacs 22777
Blés Saïdi	—
„ Béhéra	158
Fèves Saïdi	—
„ Béhéra.. ...	—
Orges	—
Maïs	—
Lentilles... ...	„

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 1,319,595

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 687,997

Contre même jour en 1904 :

BARQUES	CHEMINS DE FER	
Coton	5/B	5969
Graines de coton ...	sacs	33320
Blé Saïdi	—	—
„ Béhéra	„	162
Fèves Saïdi	—	—
„ Béhéra. ...	—	—
Orge	—	—
Maïs	„	97
Lentilles	„	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 1,319,485

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 746,570

CONTRATS (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre 1906	Tal.	14 1/32	à	—
Novembre	„	15 —	„	—
Janvier	„	15 —	„	—
Mars	„	15 3/32	„	—

Graines de coton

N.-D.J.	P.T.	58 —	à	—
Février-Mars...	„	59 10/40	„	—

Fèves-Saïdi

Nov.-Déc.-Jan. ...	P.T.	130	„	132 —

REMARQUES

Cotons : Nouvelle récolte.—Novembre a ouvert à 14 15/16 pour se calmer un tout petit peu et se raffermir ensuite à 15 acheteurs ; assez bon courant d'affaires.

Graines de coton : Nouvelle récolte.—Marché presque nul. Premier cours 3 mois P.T. 58.

Fèves-Saïdi : Nouvelle récolte. —Marché nul

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Les différences de prix pour livraison sur Contrats de coton ont été fixées comme suit :

BROWN

Entre Fair et Fully Fair.. ...	P.T.	—	—
„ Fully Fair et Good Fair	„	—	—
„ Good Fair et Fully Good Fair	„	13	½
„ Fully Good Fair et Good	„	13	½

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Entre Fully Fair et Good Fair	P.T.	—	—
„ Good Fair et Fully Good Fair	„	12	½
„ Fully Good Fair et Good	„	20	—

Différence entre Afifi et Haute-Egypte pour livraisons contrats P.T. 40 plus penalité P.T. 7 ½.

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

Réponse des Primes en Contrats (Obligatoire entre agences absentes)

du mardi 31 octobre 1905, à 11h.30 a.m.

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre. ...	Tal.	15 3/32	à	15 1/8
Janvier	„	15 1/8	„	15 5/32
Mars.	„	15 7/32	„	15 1/4

Graines de coton

Novembre ...	P.T.	57 20/40	P.T.	57 30/40
Nov.-Déc.-Jan...	„	58 —	„	58 5/40
Février-Mars	„	59 10,40	„	59 15/40

Extérieurs

Dépêches particulières du 31 octobre 1905

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton: Etat du Marché :—Soutenu

Disp.—F.G.F. 8 1/16 (1/16 de hausse)

Futurs Nov. : 7 58/64 (8/64 de hausse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton — Soutenues

Prest.—Sans affaires

HULL

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

Prest.—Marché nul

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Fermes

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs jan.-fév. : 5.73 (6 points de hausse)

„ mai-juin : 5.8 (6 points de hausse)

Disponible : 5.77 (7 points de hausse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland : 10.75

Futurs jan. : 10.59 (7 points de baisse)

„ mai : 10.°4 (10 points de baisse)

Arrivages du jour, balles 82,000

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 86,000

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECETTES

du dimanche 22 oct. au samedi 28 oct. 1905

	Billets	Abonnements	Carnets et Divers
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
An. cour. 77,268		1,133	14,963.
„ der. 61,264		2,760	8,422.
Augment. 16,004		1,627	6,541.
Dim.			

TOTAUX.—Année courante 93,354 ; année dernière 73,446 ; Augmentation 20,908

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 28 oct. 1905

	Billets	Abonnements	Carnets et Divers
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Année cour.	348,041	30,094	64,331.
„ der.	273,419	40,622	39,917.
Augment.	74,599		25,114.
Dim.		10,528	

TOTAUX.—Année courante 442,466 ; année dernière 353,281 ; Augmentation 89,185.

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dimanche 22 oct. au samedi 28 oct. 1905

	Billets	Carnets et Divers	Totaux.
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Année cour.	123,738.7	11,955.	135,693.7
„ der.	102,464.7	9,547.	112,011.7
Augment.	21,264	2,408.	23,672.

du 1er janvier au samedi 28 oct. 1905

	Billets	Carnets et Divers	Totaux
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Année cour.	5,133,968.6	649,914.7	5,783,878.3
„ der.	4,595,487.4	586,366.3	5,111,753.7
Augment.	608 476.2	63 648.4	672,124 6

BRASSERIE DES PYRAMIDES

Etat comparé de la vente de la Bière et de la Glace

	1905	1904	En plus dans l'année cour.
BIERE			
Vente du 1er jan. à fin sept.	L.E.16030	L.E.12916	L.E. 3114
GLACE			
Vente du 1er jan. à fin sept.	L.E. 3265	L.E. 1983	L.E. 1282
Total	L.E. 19295	L.E.14899	L.E. 4396

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"SIMPLE FACULTE"

Coton	Liv. Jan. P.T.	11 10/40	à	12 20/40
Gr. de cot.	„ Fév.-M. „	9 —	„	9 10/40

"STELLAGE"

Coton	Liv. Jan. P.T.	23 30/40	à	25 —
Gr. de cot.	„ Fév.-M. „	4 —	„	4 10/40

"DOUBLE"

Coton	Liv. Jan. P.T.	7 20/40	à	8 5/40
Gr. de cot.	„ Fév.-M...	1 18/40	„	1 20/40

ADMINISTRATION DES DOMAINES DE L'ETAT.

AGENCE D'ALEXANDRIE

Enchères de jeudi 26 oct. 1905 à 11h.½ a.m.

Lots	Balles	Cantars	Prix
119,	Dekmera,	53	347	15 1/8
121,	Beshbisha,	12	80	15 1/8
143,	„	16	102	15 1/8
144,	„	20	131	15 1/8
123,	„	49	314	15 3/16
124,	Santa,	43	331	15 7/16
125,	„	26	174	15 3/16
126,	Beshbisha,	65	418	15 1/8
129,	Méoir,	23	153	15 1/4
129,	Santa,	25	177	15 /—
130,	„	11	73	15 /—
131,	„	5	37	15 /—
132,	Méoir,	38	251	15 3/8
134,	Rowineh,	3	21	15 3/16
135,	„	4	28	15 3/16
141,	„	33	214	15 3/16
136,	„	40	260	15 1/8
155,	Santa,	24	151	14 13/16
156,	„	10	66	14 13/16
157,	„	23	147	14 13/16
138,	„	12	81	15 /—
139,	„	15	97	15 /—
137,	„	40	266	16 7/16
151,	„	12	69	16 /—
152,	„	4	25	16 /—
140,	„	74	499	16 7/16
146,	Sakha,	48	317	16 5/8
147,	„	50	310	16 5/8
149,	Santa,	44	306	16 3/16
150,	„	8	52	16 3/16

Les 20 premiers sont de qualité afifi, 1 Nubari et les autres Joannovich ; tous ont été adjugés à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, October 31, 12.55 p.m.

Sales of the day		—	bales 10,000
„ of which Egyptian		—	„ 700
American (new crop) Middling Spot			
per cental		—	5/8
American futures (Nov.-Dec.)		—	5.67
„ „ (March-April)		—	5.80
American Middling		—	5.77
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (Nov.)		—	7 56/64
„ „ „ „ „		—	(Dec.) 7 49/64
„ „ „ „ „		—	(Jan.) 7 45/64
„ „ „ „ „		—	(March) 7 43/64
Egypt. Brown fair per lb. d.		—	8 8/16
„ „ good fair		—	7 11/16
„ „ good		—	8 7/16
„ „ fully good fair		—	8 1/16
Egyptian Saïdi Beans new (per 480 lbs.)			23/

LONDON, October 31.

Consols (November)		—	88 ½
Egyptian Unified		—	106 ¼
Private Discount m. bill		—	4 %

NEW-YORK, October 31.

Spot Cotton		—	10 75
American Futures (November)		—	10 35
„ „ (December)		—	10 47
„ „ (March)		—	10 74
„ „ (April)		—	10 80
Gabbi transfers		—	dol 4 87½
Clayton day's receipts at all U.-S. Ports		—	bales 82,000

LIVERPOOL, October 31.

American futures (November-December)			5 64

LONDON, October 31.

Private discount (3 month's bills)		—	4 %
Bar Silver (per oz d.)		—	28 14/16
Consols (November)		—	88 ½
Rio Tinto		—	66 ½
Sand Mines New		—	8
Egyptian Unified		—	106 ¼
„ Railway		—	101 ¼
„ Domain		—	105 —
Ottoman Defence		—	103 —
Turkish Unified		—	89 ½
Italian Rents 4 %		—	105 —
Ottoman Bank		—	14 ½
National Bank of Egypt		—	26 ½
Debra Saniah		—	—
New Daira		—	17 ½
Greek Monopola		—	52 ½
Greek Rent 4 %		—	41 ½
Delta Light (Bearer shares)		—	12 ½
Chartereds of S. Africa		—	1 14/16
Agricultural Bank		—	9 ½
New Egyptians		—	1 —
Nile Valley Gold Mine		New	1 —

The Western Oasis 2 premium

Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (Oct.) 5 14/16 quiet

German Beet Sugar (October) — 8/1½

PARIS, October 31.

Lots Turcs		—	133 —
Crédit Lyonnais		—	1147 —
Ottoman Bank		—	806 —
Jbaques on London		—	25.15 —
Sugar White No. 3 (October)		—	23 ½
Crédit Foncier Egyptien		—	812 —
Banque d'Athènes		—	136 —
Canal Bank of Egypt		—	235 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte		—	658 —

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 31 octobre 1905

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 %		—	Fr. 99 82
Actions de Suez		—	„ 4505 —
Lots Turcs		—	„ 133 50
Turc Unifié		—	„ 90 65
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée		—	„ 107 75
Dahra Saniah		—	„ — —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien		—	„ 807 —
Métallurgique espagnol		—	„ 92 60
Obl. Banque Nat. de Grèce		—	„ 430 —
Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles actions		—	„ 136 —
Métropolitain		—	„ — —
Rente consolidé		—	„ 91 15
Somowics		—	„ — —
Change sur Londres		—	„ 25 15
Sucre N° 3 disponible		—	„ — —
Sucre N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars		—	„ — —

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais		—	£ 88 ¼
Recomptes—Paris 2, Londres 4, Berlin 5.			

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

(Service spécial)

DÉPÊCHE D'OUVERTURE

LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m.

Américain

Futurs : jan.-fév. : 5.70

„ mai-juin : —

Seconde Dépêche, 10h.5 a.m.

Futurs : jan.-fév. : 5.71

„ mai-juin : 5.78

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre 1906 ...	Tal.	14 1/32	à	— 1/16
Novembre	„	15 1/16	„	— 3/32
Janvier	„	15 1/16	„	— 3/32
Mars	„	15 3/16	„	— 7/32

Graines de coton

N.-D.J.	P.T.	57 10/40	à	— 15/40
Février-Mars. ...	„	58 20/40	„	— 25/40

Fèves-Saïdi

Nov.-Déc.-Jan. ...	P.T.	130	„	— 132 —

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C°. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 31st Oct., 1905.

OUTWARD.

Between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT	
	The Company's Offices.	Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London	14	39
Liverpool	17	37
Manchester	20	—
Glasgow	16	—
Oskar Provincial Offices	—	38

OUR PARIS LEITER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, October 24.

"The fear of the morrow is the beginning of wisdom." That is why the reassembling of the Chambers in a few days' time is likely to be signalled by no great outburst of Parliamentary violence. Deputies are too much occupied with the future, with the chances of their return at the elections, to trouble over much about the present. Moreover, the political leadership of M. Rouvier is a study in concession. All sections of the "Bloc" are placated, or at least disarmed, by half measures. The Moderates approve the Conservative policy of M. Rouvier in matters which touch the capitalist interest of the country, such as the income tax; the Radicals are kept from open revolt by a promise of social legislation. It is understood that adequate dispositions have been taken to stave off danger from two interpellations touching the Socialist demonstrations against the army and the foreign policy of the Government as revealed in the articles of the "Matin." In the former case the Government can very well say that, notwithstanding the efforts of M. Hervé, not a man of the new "classe" was dismayed by the Socialists; in the latter they will say simply nothing at all. It is not likely, therefore, that this Parliamentary Session, which will only last a few weeks, will end in a disaster for the Rouvier Ministry.

The President of the Republic has gone to Madrid to return the visit which King Alfonso paid him in Paris, a thing which no President has done before him. It is merely a visit of courtesy, but it is not without international significance. France and Spain are natural friends, both by reason of their Latin origin and of their propinquity, though the Pyrenees still exist to prevent that close alliance which once was dreamed of. There is only one question nowadays on which the two sister nations could disagree, and that is Morocco, but as they are of one mind over that, and as France has given the most formal assurances that the rights of Spain will be fully respected across the Straits of Gibraltar, an "entente cordiale" follows as a matter of course. For the moment, Spain cannot play the part of a Great Power. She is occupied, and will be occupied for some years to come, in recovering from the effects of the war with the United States, but when she aspires to take her place among the nations, it is to France that she must first turn. King Alfonso has shown very clearly in which direction his hopes and those of his people lie. Spain is a Mediterranean State, and alliance with France, and later on with Italy, based on a cordial understanding with England, is the safest and surest path for her in the future.

Are Franco-German relations smoothing down? queries the public. Judging from many "sidelights," it can be stated that such is not the case, not that the moment has arrived to pronounce the word "war," but preparations of an extensive and active character are being pushed forward with all energy on both sides. The signal-wire for war is agitated, quivering, say the politicians of the Boulevards. At both ends "chair à canon" in full war rig is standing at "attention." It needs but a brutal jest or action of the Kaiser to set the wire in action, to be immediately followed by a desperate struggle wherein millions will face one another, and fall together. Yes, in these days of so-disant civilisation one man is empowered to send thousands of innocent men to death without glory, without reason, solely out of jealousy of England! In former days, Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Presidents made war for political reasons of more or less necessity, or for the very existence of their countries; to-day the growth of power permits of launching lives into eternity and the unknown through jealousy. What rôle does the Kaiser play? That of a jealous freak. When the Anglo-Boer war was breaking out he made himself Kruger's champion, and posed à la Lohengrin, only to retire as a cowardly bull-baiter; when the Russo-Japanese war broke out he posed as the champion of the white race; he "laid low and said nuffin." He has sought to play a rôle in European history, only to find himself the laughing-stock of the world. Bitter, jealous, he is planning to embroil Europe in a terrible conflict, which, it is feared, will be difficult to prevent. No wonder that Europe and France are anxious; on this side, notwithstanding exterior optimistic declarations, we are preparing, for Germany is prepared, on land if not on sea.

As an echo of the revelation of German aims come the articles of M. de Lanessan in the "Matin." The writer is the author of the famous Programme Maritime, and, indeed, one of the great specialists on national defence in France. He draws a picture of the lack of preparedness against the Eastern foe. He says the troops on the frontier are not constantly on a war footing; that the forts are not adequately manned, and that the army corps destined to take the offensive are not in a position to be mobilised before the enemy crosses the frontier. These views, however much entitled to respect as coming from an acknowledged authority, are not shared by many professional soldiers in a position to know. It is considered that, in the event of a conflict between France and Germany, no forward movement of troops could take place on the part of the enemy without France being instantly aware of it. Three or four army corps would be ready to establish the first contact, upon which would probably hang the results of the campaign, and other troops would follow as rapidly as the trains could carry them. It is not believed, by officers of the General Staff, who have had opportunities of studying German methods, that Germany can have a greater force available to strike the first blow than has France.

The extreme of impudent absurdity has been reached by the "Frankfurter Zeitung" with its demand to be informed what attitude France would take in the event of an Anglo-German war. Upon the malice that alone can account for such a question it is unnecessary to dwell. Its foolishness should be appreciated even in Germany now that the prompt and crushing answer has come from the French Press. It is a question, of course, about a hypothetical contingency, which no self-respecting nation not bound by a formal and definite alliance could or ought to answer directly; the right answer is that of the "Débats," for instance—that on the very morrow of plain intimations of the British people's readiness to stand by France, it is preposterous even to imagine that France would seize an opportunity to dissociate herself from England. These German attempts to put a spoke in the wheel of the Entente Cordiale result so invariably in discomfiture which leaves the Entente livelier than ever, that one is almost tempted to believe the "Cologne Gazette's" wild story that the "Neue Freie Presse's" nonsense, for example, was deliberately inspired by some enemy of Germany. As a matter of fact, it is nothing but the clumsiness of chagrin.

In the course of an article the "Echo de Paris" declares that the origin of the Anglo-French rapprochement can be traced back to the morrow of the Fashoda incident. At that time, the journal says, "President Faure and M. Delcassé considered that the relations between France and Great Britain should again become normal, if not cordial, but at first events did not favor their plans. The Transvaal War renewed the feeling of distrust between the two peoples, and, moreover, Lord Salisbury looked with scepticism on our desire, as he did not believe in the constancy of our Foreign policy. M. Delcassé, however, persisted in his object, and when Lord Lansdowne became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs he did not conceal his readiness to discuss the matter diplomatically. King Edward fully approved and supported the views of his Ministry. The visit of his Majesty to Paris was decided upon and took place in the spring of 19 3, and some months later President Loubet returned the visit."

The Abbé Moreux, of Bourges Observatory, a leading French authority on solar observations, states that the group of spots recently discovered on the sun is the largest known since the year 1610. They will be visible to the naked eye until the 26th inst. The appearance of these spots is taken to indicate the close of a period of exceptional solar activity, for which the present year will be remembered by astronomers. Experience shows that great cold may be looked for, either during the coming winter or the next.

M. Busnach, the Paris author and playwright, is seventy-three; and he has just married Mlle Marcelle Yrven, of the Folies Dramatiques, aged twenty-three. Lest this should be thought another dramatic folly, M. Busnach is good enough to explain, frankly and publicly, that he does not ask his wife for a love passion; and we really think there is something to be said for this charming example of candour and good sense in face of a popular prejudice against such unions. Though "violently in love" himself, "I merely expect," says M. Busnach, "a good, honest affection, such as a very young woman may feel for a man old enough to be her grandfather"; while Mme Busnach, for her part, may expect a leading rôle in the new play which her husband is shortly to produce. After all, it is only "crabb'd" age and youth that cannot live together. M. Busnach is gay and amiable. "There will be a lot of satire at my expense," he adds, "but what does it matter? I am the first to make fun of myself"; and the postcard which he is sending round to his friends to announce the marriage bears the facetious postscript, "Please send neither flowers nor wreaths." It is a welcome instance of the boldly practical and cheerful genius which underlies a good deal of French spontaneity.

The Paris police have discovered the existence of a new gang of malefactors, known as the "Five Points," in a rather curious way. A young fellow of 20, arrested for having shot down and half-killed a woman whom he had never seen before in the Boulevard de Clichy, told his captors, "All I meant to do was to qualify." It was found that he was a probationary member of the "Five Points" gang. He had been accepted as a candidate for full honors five months ago, and had gone about with the gang on business. But he lacked the necessary qualification for complete membership. The first rule of the cut-throats' club is that "every full member must have at least once killed or attempted to kill some man or woman." Robbery, burglary, arson, and other minor crimes qualify you only for the probationary stage.

For five months he vainly tried to screw his courage to the sticking-place, and was despised as being too full of the milk of human kindness by the band of brothers, for whom he acted as a mere fag, not on a footing of equality with them. At last, taunted by them to desperation, he said, "I will bear it no longer. I will kill somebody this instant," and a woman passing by him as he spoke he added, "Here goes!" and fired his revolver point-blank at her temple. She fell, he ran, but was caught by the police. The gang got off, and cried, as they disappeared round the corner, to the novice who had just qualified, "Why didn't you use the knife instead of a revolver!" The woman, who is in hospital, may recover.

M. JAURÈS ON A FRANCO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

The Socialist leader, M. Jaurès (says the "Times" Paris correspondent) is engaged in a polemic with an adversary worthy of his steel, M. Maurice Sarraut, the Paris correspondent of the "Dépêche de Toulouse," who is just now prominently before the public owing to his recent supplementary revelations on the Delcassé crisis. M. Sarraut has elicited from M. Jaurès some interesting statements which come somewhat as an agreeable surprise for many of those who follow his daily contributions in "L'Humanité."

M. Jaurès says in his article that he never proposed a German alliance, "for an allian e presupposes the existence between the contracting and co-operating nations of a community of views and plans in the most essential questions. But there are tendencies in German foreign policy with which it is impossible for Republican France to associate herself, and which we Socialists have never ceased to combat. In order to secure in Turkey and Asia Minor privileged economic treatment Germany has always supported and flattered the Red Sultan. German policy is responsible to a great extent for the Armenian massacres and the sanguinary anarchy in Macedonia. The Sultan would have yielded to unanimous Europe. The special assistance of the German Empire has secured immunity for him and encouraged his practices. In the same way the head of the German Empire, impatient for the partition of China, has made himself the prophet of the crusade against the yellow peril. If Europe shared his views she would submit Asia to a *régime* of systematic violence and exploitation. The Kaiser and the Tsar would prepare the revenge of the white races against Japan and the subjugation of the Asiatic peoples. This policy has always seemed to us as senseless as it is wicked."

M. Juarès prefers England's policy, which now supports in Turkey and Asia Minor reform and European control, while it recognises the rights of the yellow peoples to free development.

M. Juarès considers that a German alliance would be for France a new and aggravated edition of the Tsarist serfdom, for which his people have only just emancipated themselves. He denies the right of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" to put the question addressed to his country last week as to what it would do in the event of an Anglo-German war. "No nation has the right to ask another nation to give pledges in view of such an uncertain eventuality." M. Juarès believes that France should retain her entire freedom of action towards everybody, but hastens to point out that she can only use her influence for a good purpose providing she abandons all *arrière pensée* of recovering her lost territory by force of arms.

M. Juarès, in the rest of his article, writes like an idealist. But the theories he sets forth and the principles he expounds are difficult to apply in practical politics. At given moments it is even unwise to proclaim them lest in doing so their author's well-meant object should be misinterpreted abroad and turned to account by less scrupulous politicians than the Socialist leader himself.

THE TURKISH SUCCESSION.

According to private information which I have received (says the "Times" Paris correspondent), there is a project on foot at Yildiz Kiosk to make the favorite son of the Sultan, Prince Burhan-Eddin, his immediate successor.

This would constitute a violation of the law of succession hitherto observed in Turkey by depriving of their rights to the Throne the legitimate heir, Prince Rechad, the Sultan's brother, and Prince Yussef Izzeddine, the next heir in the line of succession. The object in view is not the introduction into Turkey of the rule of primogeniture in the succession to the Throne as it exists in other States, the eldest son of Abdul Hamid, Prince Selim, being set aside in favor of a younger brother. In reality the system which it is sought to establish would surrender in future the Turkish Throne to the cupidity of Court intriguers and the caprice of the military *camarilla*. Popular feeling is said to be indignant at the mere idea of this infringement of the ancient national tradition, and it has not been diminished by the conviction that Germany has encouraged it. Prince Burhan-Eddine has been carefully brought up by German tutors and imbued with German ideas.

A WOMAN'S ROMANCE.

A woman has died recently at Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, to whom, according to the "Western Mail," a strange story attaches. Her name was Elizabeth Arnallt, and fifty years ago, when she was twenty-four, she fell in love with a man who won from her a pledge to marry him. Her parents, however, disapproved of her choice, the mother declaring that sooner than permit her daughter to wed the youth she would keep her in bed all her life. Strange to say the girl took to her bed at once, and never rose from it again, losing all interest in the outside world.

A "GOOD HAND" THAT CAUSED DEATH.

A good hand in a game of poker so excited Colonel William Simms, a wealthy Virginian, that he died. A big "jack-pot" was being played for at his club, and he drew one card which gave him a "royal flush" in diamonds. He gasped, and instantly fell back dead.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 15th November 1905. All WHOLE Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.

The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than

SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.

B. NATHAN & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria. A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, "Trafalgar Day."

To-day the Empire honors the memory of the greatest naval hero the world has ever seen. May the spirit of the mighty dead ever pervade the first line of defence! On its efficiency depends the peace of Europe.

The visit of Rear-Admiral Scott to Gibraltar in connection with the very poor shooting made by the battleship King Edward VII. was productive of good. Sir W. H. May's flagship at the recent target practice put in some really fine shooting both with her big guns and secondary batteries. This is very satisfactory. Now that officers commanding squadrons are directly held responsible for the shooting of their flagships there will be less slackness in this extremely important matter.

Brevet-Colonel George Cockburn, Rifle Brigade, having completed his four years at the head of the 3rd Battalion at Aden, has gone on half-pay in the usual course. The command of the battalion has been filled by the promotion of Major Lewis L. Nicol, second in command of the 2nd Battalion, at Khartoum. Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol received his first commission in the "Green-jackets" in February, 1879, got his company in 1890, field rank in 1897, and he was second in command of the 2nd Battalion since this time four years. He saw service in the Zulu War, 1879, including Cetewayo's crushing defeat at Ulundi (medal with clasp), and also participated in the expedition against the Mahsood Waseree tribesmen in 1881. The appointment of second in command of the 2nd Battalion should go to Major H. C. Petre, presently serving with that battalion.

Second Lieutenant H. M. Gosling, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Cairo, has resigned his commission, after exactly four years' service. He was with the 3rd Battalion in Carrington's Column in the operations in Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, and with Lord Methuen's Column in Cape Colony, etc., etc. (medal with three clasps).

Lieutenant F. St. J. Blacker, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Egypt, has been promoted captain after a little under six years' service.

The 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Northumberland Fusiliers, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Royal Fusiliers, Lancashire Fusiliers, Worcestershire Regiment, Middlesex Regiment, and Manchester Regiment are to be tinkered into "short-service battalions," under the latest of Mr. Arnold-Forster's army "reform" schemes. One only of these junior battalions—seven in all—will be experimented with in the first instance. It will be stationed as near its recruiting area as possible, and its ranks will be filled with recruits enlisted for the period of three years with the colours and ten in the Reserve. In other words, these seven battalions will become depots for the manufacture of reservists, the operation of the long-colour service having limited the output of that valuable class of soldier. The long service enlistment—nine years with the colours, and three in the Reserve—is to run concurrently with the proposed short service enlistment.

The Tosh Whisky

Established 1720.

MACKINTOSH & C.

INVERNESS.

AGENT:

ERNEST THORON.

CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

Retailers.

E. J. FLEURENT,

Square Halim Pasha, CAIRO.

26636-30-4-906

CARLTON HOTEL,

BULKELEY (Owner Alexandria.)

BAMLEH'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL

PATRONISED BY THE ELITE.

Full Pension from P.T. 60 a day. Visitors from Cairo alight at Mex-Gabary station.

Phone No 1 P.T. G. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisement

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words . . .	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words . . .	„ 8	„ 16	„ 24
Every 10 words beyond 30. . .	„ 3	„ 4	„ 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged the advertisements not appearing consecutively

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

GARDI'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER. — A world business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.

AGARDI'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising sites in Alexandria belong to G. Vastri & Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 25642-31-12-905

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 £9, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 85. 80-9-905A

ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN (27), refined, musical, and well-educated, desires position in gentleman's family as companion to lady; references; terms L.E. 60 p.a. and all found, with expenses to and from London. Apply, R.C., c/o this paper. 26601-6-5

FLAT in Greek quarter; ground floor; 6 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, garden; newly furnished; to be let from November 15. Apply No. 26,698 "Egyptian Gazette" office. 26638-6-4

FOR LOAN OF MONEY upon mortgage, etc., and English lessons, apply to Professor Caruana-Nani, Monferrato's Buildings, Alexandria. 26496-96A-13

FOR SALE—A fine Donkey fit for Governess Cart, also little girl's Saddle and gent's Saddle. Apply to Messrs. Coogdon & Co., Cairo. 26651-6-2

GENTLEMAN wishes a comfortable Room with Board. Would enter beginning November. Apply, No. 26,691, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26691-6-5

MASSAGE chirurgical et gymnastique médicale système suédois: M. et Mme Airenti, pédicures, professeurs diplômés des Hôpitaux de Paris, 25 années de pratique, 8 rue Averoff au 1er, Alexandria. 26650-4-1

ROOMS for Gentlemen (furnished or unfurnished). Central position, Alexandria. Terms moderate. Address, 26,648, "Egyptian Gazette." 26648-5-1

SINGING AND VOICE PRODUCTION. Professor Cav. Mirke, of Milan, with Milan diploma and Certificates from Zurich and Leipzig, gives lessons. English Singing a speciality. Accepts limited number of pupils for piano (classic school) at his own and pupil's residence. Address, 19, Boulevard Ramleh, or Lifonti and Hack, Cherif Pasha Street. Many references from pupils in Alexandria. 26659-31-1-906

WANTED good business man to handle the Century Thermal Bath Cabinet. 500,000 sold in Great Britain. Large discounts. Big profits. All advertising free. Address—"Colonial," 522, Century House, 208/205, Regent Street, London, W. 26617-13-6

WANTED.—A Nurse for two English children. £2 monthly. Apply No. 26,633, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26633-2-3

WANTED.—A middle-aged lady with good references as companion for a young lady for a walk every afternoon. Address, Miss X. Z., Poste-Restante, Alexandria. 26643-6-1

YOUNG MAN (26) seeks place as Clerk or Salesman; has knowledge of English and Arithmetic; speaks French, Italian, and Arabic; best certificates and references. Apply, No. 26,658, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 26658-2-3

NOTICE.

THE EGYPTIAN MARKETS COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive offers for the rental of advertising space in 1362 centres throughout Egypt. Information can be obtained at the Company's Offices, Cairo. 26644-6-4

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings

CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings,

ALEXANDRIA,

and 35 - 37 Noble Street

LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES:

COMPRESSED CANE TRUNKS.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS.

SUIT CASES, RUGS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS:

A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING

Slazenger's Doherty "E.G.M." Demon; AND *Ayre's Central Strung Racquets.*

TENNIS BALLS

FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best English makes:—

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1

A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Showroom has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS, FLANNELS, DRILLS, &c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest Shades in Crepe de Chene Ties. Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts Made to Measure.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING IN THE BEST MAKES.

PANAMA, STRAW, & FELT HATS. CORK & PITH HELMETS. CAPS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY CHEAP PRICES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS, AND PILLOW CASES.

FLANNELETTES, VIYELLAS AND CEYLON FLANNELS.

SOAP, PERFUMERY, BURRER SPONGES, LOOFAHS, STUDS, MIRRORS (Razor & Shaving) FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.,

Cairo & Alexandria.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Tuesday, October 24, 1905.

Agricultural Banks.	9	@	—
" Preferred.	10	"	—
" 3½% Bonds...	93	"	—
Central Egypt Rice Co.	—	½	—
Corporation of Western Egypt	—	1	—
Delta Sugar 4% Deb	—	4	—
Delta Preference	—	12	—
" Deferred	—	12	—
Delta Lands	—	2	—
Egyptian Estates	—	1	—
Egypt. Trust & Invest.	—	½	—
Egyptian Markets	—	1	—
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd.	14/3	"	14/9
Egyptian Sudan Mines	—	1	—
Egypt. Invest. & Agency	—	½	—
Bridia	—	1	—
Fatira	—	1	—
Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.	—	1	—
Mysore Reefs	—	4/6	—
New Egyptian	—	1	—
Nile Goldfields	—	½	—
National Banks	—	26	—
Nile Valley	—	1	—
" Bk "E"	—	½	—
N. Nile Valley	—	½	—
Nubia Develop.	—	½	—
Salt & Soda	—	1	—
Sudan Exploration	—	½	—
Sudan Gold (10/-pd)	—	dis	—
Sudan Mines	—	½	—
Um Rus	—	½	—
United Africans	—	1	—

NOLIS

BULK

Céréales	Shgs.	2/	à —
Tourteaux	"	8/6	" —
Graines de coton	"	10/	" —
Oignons	"	—	" —

LONDRES.

Céréales	Shgs.	2/3	à —
Tourteaux	"	9/6	" —
Graines de coton	"	11/	" —
Oignons	"	—	" —

PORTS DIRECTS

Graines de coton	Shgs.	12/	à 12/6
Céréales	"	2/6	" 2/9

LIVERPOOL

Coton	Shgs.	11/	à —
Céréales	"	1/3	" —
Tourteaux	"	8/	" —
Graines de coton	"	9/	" —
Oignons	"	—	" —

CONTINENT
(HANTES-DUNKERQUE)

Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr.	13	à —	
" " (Nantes) "	15	" —	
Fèves "	13	" —	
Oignons "	—	" —	

MARSEILLE

Fèves	Fr.	7	à 8.—
Graines de coton	"	7	" 8.—

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise,

Gênes Marseille	Fr.	2.—
Barcelone	"	2.35
Le Havre	"	3.—
Dunkerque	"	2.50
Anvers	"	2.—
Hambourg	"	20.— à 22.50
St.-Pétersbourg	"	25.—
New-York	"	25.—
Bombay	"	30.—

par 100 kilog. / par tonne poids

Alexandria, le 26 octobre 1905

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

Du		Coton du mois de novembre 1904 Ard.	Graines de coton Ard.	Fèves sacs
1,	3/8	4,948	25,143	—
2,	"	5,077	22,089	190
3,	"	5,530	16,179	—
4,	"	4,367	31,429	14
5,	"	4,199	19,745	200
6,	"	6,770	28,188	20
7,	"	4,370	23,238	300
8,	"	5,691	22,835	—
9,	"	5,466	18,467	—
10,	"	5,206	20,008	—
11,	"	5,177	23,628	—
12,	"	4,075	22,861	—
13,	"	4,787	21,001	12
14,	"	5,794	19,927	—
15,	"	5,297	20,887	—
16,	"	5,198	23,715	—
17,	"	5,093	18,792	—
18,	"	5,569	17,970	—
19,	"	5,725	27,629	—
20,	"	5,531	20,522	—
21,	"	2,987	18,423	12
22,	"	5,923	17,209	—
23,	"	5,510	28,100	—
24,	"	5,558	23,183	—
25,	"	3,453	17,362	25
26,	"	7,826	35,646	—
27,	"	4,733	25,922	200
28,	"	4,880	20,058	—
29,	"	6,710	23,407	—
30,	"	4,571	23,138	—
8/8		157,176	686,139	960

N.B.—Cette liste est relevée des Registres de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association"; nous la publions afin qu'on puisse la comparer avec les arrivages du mois de novembre de cette année.

COALS.

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

		Per ton	Shgs.
Cardiff	Best quality	28/6	⊕ —
Newport	Best quality	28.	" —
Newcastle	Bunkal	18	" —
"	Original	18.	" —
"	Hastings	17 6	" —
"	West Hartley Main	17 6	" —
Scotch	Moray's	17 6	" —
"	Rubens	17 6	" —
"	Dunlops	17 6	" —
"	East Hamilton 3rd	17.6	" —
Yorkshire	Micklefield	17.6	" —
Liverpool	East Lancashire	17.6	" —
Welsh Navigation	Anchor	28.	" —
"	Crown	28.	" —
"	Nine	28.	" —
"	Arrow	28.	" —
"	Swansea Graigola	28.	" —
"	Rymney Admiralty	28.	" —
Newcastle	Ry Coke	40.	" —
"	"	28.	" 28.

RESUME DE LA SITUATION COTONNIERE

au 27 octobre.

AMERIQUE:	1905 Balles	1904 Balles
Recettes aux ports		
Semaine	290,000	395,000
Rec. du 1er. Sept.	2,329,000	2,850,000
Export. Angleterre		
Semaine	130,000	93,000
Export. Angleterre du 1er Sept.	548,000	904,000
Export. Continent		
Semaine	80,000	206,000
Export. Continent du 1er Sept.	769,000	846,000
Pris par la filature Etats-Unis	715,000	776,000
Stock ports	940,000	728,000
Insight Semaine	422,000	545,000
Insight du 1 Sept.	3,018,000	3,625,000
Consom. Mondiale Amér. Semaine	284,000	321,000
Consom. Mondiale Amér. du 1 Sept.	1,750,000	1,655,000
Vis. supply amér.	2,864,000	2,403,000
Vis. supply général	3,214,000	2,701,000
GENERAL		
LIVERPOOL:	1905 Balles	1904 Balles
Ventes Semaine	58,000	40,000
Forwarded	76,000	75,000
Importation	120,000	75,000
Exportation	5,000	2,000
Stock	660,000	303,000
Flottant	270,000	356,000
EGYPTIEN		
	1905 Balles	1904 Balles
Ventes Semaine	2,300	3,000
Forwarded	2,500	3,800
Importation	5,500	4,000
Exportation	2,000	600
Stock	30,000	21,000
Flottant	27,000	20,000

EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

Name of Company	Making up Price Oct. 10	Latest Price Oct. 20
Central Egypt Exploration	1	1 1/32 1 1/16
Corporation of W. Egypt	8pm	1/32 1/16
Egypt. Mines Explor. Synd.	15/6	14/6 15/
Egyptian Options	½	½ ½
Egypt. and Sudan Mining Synd.	1½	1 1/32 1 1/16
Egypt. Trust and Invest.	3pm	½ ½
Nile Goldfields	—	1/32 1/16
Nile Valley Block E	—	1/32 1/16
Nile Valley (New)	1½	1 1/32 1 1/16
North Nile Valley	—	½ ½
Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Syndi.	—	½ ½
Sudan Explor. (10s. Shares)	3/9	3/8 3/4
Sudan Mines	—	½ ½
Um Rus Gold Mines	29/32	1/2 1/32
United African Explor.	1 21/32	1 1/2 1 1/32

EGYPTIAN MARKETS, LIMITED

APPROXIMATIVE RETURNS

Week ended Oct. 13, 1905.	same period	1904	
Cattle markets	L.E. 227	L.E. 274	
General markets	" 181	" 185	
Tot. for 120 markets	408	459	
Tot. returns for current year date		L.E. 20,074	
" " same period last year		" 22,808	

COTON

Exportation du mois de septembre 1905

	balles
Angleterre	18,784
France	2,773
Russie	2,745
Autriche	2,194
Italie	1,075
Allemagne	3,498
Espagne	993
Suisse	1,534
Belgique	200
Hollande	92
Indes	25
Japon	250
Suède	—
Turquie, Grèce et Roumanie	91
	balles 34,115

Pesant cantars 255,813.90

N.B.—Dans les expéditions pour l'Angleterre sont comprises balles 3,718 à destination des Etats-Unis.

TARIF D'EXPORTATION

pour 2 mois d'octobre 1905.

DESIGNATION	verre	Prix de base actuel	Prix de mois précédent
		L.E. M.	L.E. M.
Jaune	p.	matelot	— —	3 301
Graines de Coton		arabeh	— —	320
" " Harri		caisse	— —	375
Haricots et Fèveroles		arabeh	— —	1 050
Fèves Baldi et Béhéri			— —	1 050
Lentilles			— —	1 050
Maïs			— —	300
Orge			— —	320
Pois chiches		arabeh	— —	1 05
Pains gats			— —	1 2
" "			— —	1 470
Halfa			— —	1 050
Blé (bonne sorte)			— —	2 100
Blé en paille		kilo	— —	0
Blé tarré			— —	7
Farine No. 1 à 5 (80 cagnons)			— —	350
Sucre blanc (en paquet)			— —	350
" " (grande marque)			— —	350
" " (en poudre) No. 1			— —	350
" " (Candi) (en paquet)			— —	350
" " (Candi) (en poudre)			— —	350
Tabacs Afiehi et Agro sans Tarbeh			— —	1 050

Allen, Alderson & Co.

LIMITED.

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN. Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills. Patent Tibbenshaking Tumbling Machines.

MESSRS. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM. Cotton Ginning Machinery.

MESSRS. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS. Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundries.

THE CENTRAL CYCLONE CO., LIMITED, LONDON. Grinding and Pulverising Machinery.

MESSRS. CAMMELL, LAIRD & CO., LD., OF SHEFFIELD. Steel Rails, springs, buffers, &c. — Patent sand blast files.

MESSRS. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON. Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & CO., LD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER. The Camel Brand Belting, etc., etc.

Ratner's Safes.

THE INGELBERG RIOS ROLLER.

Gilker Vortex Turbines.

MESSRS. A. RANSOMES & CO., LIMITED, NEWARK-ON-TRENT. Wood Working Machinery and Appliances.

McCORMICK'S REAPERS & MOWERS.

PLANET JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Horse Hoes, Seed, Drills, etc., etc.

OLIVER PLOUGHS.

Agent in Cairo: M. A. FATTUCCI.
Agent in Khartoum: RIETI & BERTELLI.

AGENTS FOR GRIMES ROCKWEEDERS.

OLIVWOOD'S SAFES IN STOCK.

29-9-906

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

THE UNDERWRITERS' FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Over Five Hundred now in use in Egypt and the Sudan.

SIMPLICITY
RELIABILITY
EFFICACY.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND FULL PARTICULARS

SOLE AGENTS:

THOS. HINSHELWOOD & Co.
ALEXANDRIA.

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, Ltd.

TRAFFIC RETURNS

	Same period '04	Inc.	Dec.
The week ended Oct. 21. 05			
Kilometres open	855	837	18	—
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Coaching	2052	1956	96	—
Goods and Sundries	1957	1851	106	—
Total	4009	3807	202	—
Receipts per kilometres open	4688	4549	—	—
Total from commencement of half-year	10844	10268	576	—
*Week ended 15th, October 1904.				
HELOUAN BRANCH				
	—	40	Increase	Dec.
	387	340	47	—
	698	352	346	—
	1085	692	393	—
	27118	17305	—	—
Tot. from 1st Jan.	33815	29940	3876	—

CREDIT LYONNAIS

Société Anonyme

CAPITAL 250,000,000 DE FRANCS

ENTIÈREMENT VERSÉS

Agences d'Égypte :

Alexandrie, Le Caire, Port-Said

LE CRÉDIT LYONNAIS fait toutes opérations de banque, telles que :

Avances sur titres ;

Ouverture de comptes courants contre dépôts de valeurs ;

Émission de traites et chèques, émission de lettres de Crédit, paiement par télégraphe sur les principales villes de la France et de l'étranger ;

Garde de titres ;

Recouvrement d'effets sur l'Égypte et l'étranger ;

Le Crédit Lyonnais reçoit des fonds ou un compte de dépôt et délivre des bons à échéance fixe aux taux suivants :

2% aux bons de 1 an et au-delà.

28492 31.12.905

L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE est en vente dans les rues du Caire tous les soirs à 7 h.30, excepté les dimanches et jours fériés; Le journal est aussi en vente aux gares du Caire, d'Alexandrie, de Tantah, de Damanhour, de Kafr-Zayat et de Zagazig. Prix courant du jour, 1 P.T.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition not dreamt of in which doctors differ more or less, and which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for there are almost number less), its symptoms are much the same: the sufferer has a feeling of exhaustion, of mental prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy, and a disinclination for exertion. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is a permanent restorative; and the only one that has ever certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving food,

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as bright as was the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving food,

THERAPION No. 3

This is the only remedy that can be relied on, as it takes in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, all the ailments which he requires.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately been a prey to "life" and weakness. This wonderful medicament is purely vegetable and contains no ingredient that can be objectionable for all constitutions and conditions in either sex, and it is difficult to imagine a class of diseases or disorders, whose symptoms are not those of debility, that it will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing restorative power, which, in fact, includes in its own attributes everything that has preceded it for the relief and permanent cure of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on the Stamp (or on the label on a few cases) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by E. Del Mar, Alexandria, Cairo & Port Said

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS

For the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 2d. bearing the British Government Stamp with the words Eugene Le Clere, impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

DR. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriadis, ulcerations, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally. Its healing properties greatly minimise the inconveniences of shaving in cases of pimples, spots, tetsons. In Tablets, price 1s. sold by Max Fischer, Cairo and Alexandria.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, STORE-KEEPERS, AND OTHER TRADERS. — If you are not a reader of "African Commerce," the British Trade Medium for All Africa, send 7d. for a copy to The Manager, "African Commerce," Tower Chambers, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. Annual Subscription 7/6 post free.

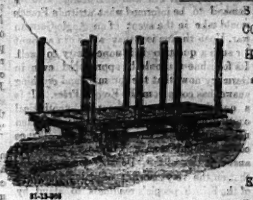
ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, LTD.

CAPITAL 10,000,000 FRS.

PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KHEDIVE.

Portable and permanent railways. Passenger and goods cars. Turning and platform waggons for permanent and temporary use. Locomotives from 15-600 H.P. Large stocks of rails, tyres and locomotives always kept in Alexandria.

Sole Agents for Egypt and Sudan of :—



COMPTOIR METALLURGIQUE EGYPTIEN
Reinforced Concrete Works.

HUMBOLDT ENGINEERING WORKS CO
Kalk, near Cologne.
Steam and Petrol Motor Car Factories.

R. HORNSBY & SONS, LTD.,
Grantham (England).
Fixed and Portable oil engines.

KIRCHNER & CO., Leipzig.
Wood working machinery.

CARL MEISSNER, Hamburg.
Oil motor boats and launches.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF STEAM PLOUGHING ENGINES TO PLOUGH 8 TO 30 FEDDANS PER DAY.

OFFICES: CAIRO: 24 Kasr-el-Nil Street, opposite Bank of Egypt. P.O.B. 690. Telephone No. 139
ALEXANDRIA: 29, Cherif Pasha Street. Telephone No. 641.

Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), Ltd.

ENGINEERS, BOULAC CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, &C., &C.
All classes of engineering work and supply of stores undertaken.
Pontoon Dock for raising vessels of the largest size.

BOULAC ENGINE WORKS

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